G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR: JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XXX (X. X.) nonemark 1 of Y

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1855.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THU suddenly out of a disturbed doze, and goes to the window to look out on the glorious sunlight which is streaming in, reflected back from the snow that has fallen during the night, and now covers the busy life of the city as with a shroud. He himself might be almost taken for a corpse, so ghastly pale is he. Something moves him. He unlatches the casement, and gently throws it back, to admit a tame sparrow he has accustomed to come and feed out of his hand. It futters its wines and chirps out its little note

futures its wings and chirps out its little note of greeting, and presently hops on to his extended hand. How tenderly he caresses the "I had forgotten thee," he murmurs. "And no wonder, for I have even forgotten myself. Pretty bird! Thou lovest me; yes, but thou hatest thy fellows. In thy way, and amongst no wonder, for I have even forgotten myself. Pretty bird! Thou lovest me; yes, but thou hatest thy fellows. In thy way, and amongst them, thou art a tyrant, a despot, and thy chirp is law in thy tiny world. Yet, there should be republicanism in nature, if anywhere. What right hast thou to flutter thy wings over thy brethren? Yonder court-yard is as much theirs as thine, yet thou art a very monster of tyrant, and will let none eat till thou art satisfied. I think thou must die! All tyrants deserve death, and my mission is to kill."

He kept caressing the bird as he spoke, then took its little head between his fingers, and

I think thou must die! All tyrants deserve death, and my mission is to kill."

He kept carcssing the bird as he spoke, then took its little head between his fingers, and made as though he would wring it off. But he did not. The tiny black eye, sparkling in the sunbeams, seemed to defy him to commit that act of wanton cruelty, and to make mute appeals to his generosity. He moistened with water a crust of bread—out of the remnants of his last meal—fed his pet, and having swept off the snow from the window-sill, placed there the remainder of the crumbs for his other pensioners. "Go, now, tyrant," he added, taking the bird's beak between his lips;" go, now! Liberty is thine, and life. Go, enjoy both."

He was closing the casement, when a noise Liberty is thine, and life. Go, enjoy both."
He was closing the casement, when a noise as of the clatter of a trooper's horse, suddenly checked at a hard trot, fell on his ear. He saw

He fastened the casement, and stood listening

Roussillon opened the door and confronted the porter, who started back on seeing him.

"Eh, Mercy, Citizen Roussillon! What ails

"Give me the letter, and attend to thine own business, Citizen," retorted the artist, almost snatching the sealed missive out of his hands, and abruptly closing the door in his face. "Mad! mad, or going," muttered the porter.
"He is usually so polite. Ah, these revolu-

man is a fearful spectacle to look upon.

He returned to his seat in the chair, drew i up to the table, took paper and pen, and begat to writs. It matters not whom he addressed An hour sufficed him. He sealed the letter

Grace. Absorbed with the one idea that had taken possession of his mind, Roussillon saw him not, nor even heard the deep voice that chanted the ritual set apart for matius. Even the benediction escaped him; and when the devotees arose to quit the chapel, they left him still prostrate on the cold stones, with his face downwards on the steps of the altar. Suddenly a hand was placed on his shoulder, and a voice addressed him:

"My son! thou art unhappy. Dost thou seek the succor of the Church?"

Boussillon started up, rather than rose, and

are to me as men."

The priest shook his head, and a cloud pass-

checked at a hard trot, fell on his ear. He saw the porter run out from his lodge, and presently return with a large, square letter, of which he was examining the superscription as he crossed the court in the direction of the part of the building the artist occupied.

"He is coming here, I do believe," muttered Roussillon. "An estafette to me! What can be the meaning of this?"

He fastened the casement, and stood listening:

"The priest shook his head, and a cloud passed over his countenance.

"Why didst thou come hither this morning?" he asked.

"An irresistible impulse forced me to come," replied the artist. "There are times when men who have lived without what you priests call religion have a call of conscience. It comes upon them unexpectedly; a mere trifle arouses it. I am one of those. The chimes for matins awakened in me memories long since departed. He fastened the casement, and stood listening.
No doubt of it, the porter was coming up stairs.
He stopped presently on the landing, and rang the bell.
"Who is there?" asked the artist.
"It is I, Citizen! Jean Marie Lefrére. Here is a despatch for thee. It was brought by—Roussillon opened the door and confronted.
Roussillon opened the door and confronted.

A mother's love hovers around one such. She it was first taught me prayer; and on that very large to kneel with her. She is dead, but her spirit rested on me this morning. I durst not resist her appeal to come once more and commune with her at the shrine at which she workshipped. I was not in the world when thy mune with her at the shrine at which she worshipped. I was not in the world when thy hand touched me, and I owe thee no thanks, priest, for dissipating the bright visions which were shedding their glory on my troubled soul. But it is over. I go now, for I have that to do I yet would fain not do, but which must be done. I thank thee for thy charitable intentions, but the Church has no sclace my soul can accept."

"Stay, stay," exclaimed the priest, detaining the artist. "Tis never too late for"—

But Roussillon disengaged himself by a gen-

That thou wert dead

As solemnly and slow Our heart stood still; And, struck with awful dread. Unto God's will; For still the mourners said That thou wert dead.

So calm in Death's embrace. Yet, though its touch was cold As the grave's murky mould, We could not understand That all of thee had fled.

Our heart said " No!

While pealed the telling bell, A slow and solemn knell, There came a mourning train; We felt their grief was vain, For, by Faith led, Our eyes were looking where, Beyond the realms of air,

Sketch of the Political History of Europe, THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS, IN 1814,

BY A FRIEND OF LIBERTY.

CHAPTER VII. At the death of the Emperor Alexander, the cause of freedom bore, in Europe, a very mournful aspect again. Russia, Germany, Italy, and Spain, obeyed with trembling awe the nods of their rulers. Only seventeen champions of Liberty graced the Chamber of Deputies, in France; and the gracious smiles of Charles X had already proved to be but fraudulent snares, the easier to subject a too generous nation to the most immense sacrifices in behalf At the death of the Emperor Alexander, the nation to the most immense sacrifices in behalf of the privileged few. The English, cheated as they have always been by the shadow in stead of the reality, were allowed to glory in imaginary freedom, while starved to death by the means of enormous taxes, for the benefit of the aristocracy and the clergy. Holland had seen its King turn a merchant, busy in accumulating wealth, and did greatly repent of the folly f presenting a diadem to the family of Orange. "Mad mad, or going," muttered the porter.

"He is usually so polite. Ah, these revolution: I see usually so polite. Ah, these revolution is stay seed out of the sacristy, and slowly retraced the letter over. "Allons! Let us see."

He removed the euvelope, took out the letter, and rapidly perused it. The contents brought the color into his cheeks at first, but it presently field, and left them paler than before.

"I needed but this, it needed Portugal, after enjoying a gleam of Liberty,

Secretary of the first first field—the herein descendance of the contract of the first field—the herein descendance of the contract of the first field—the herein descendance of the contract first field the first field—the herein descendance of the contract first field the first field—the herein descendance of the contract first field the first field—the herein descendance of the contract first field the first f the pistols, and deposited again upon the table the pistols, and deposited again upon the table the pistols, and deposited again upon the table the ne labeled, "For him." The other he retained.

"It is the Citizen who was taken from here in a cap, three nights ago," remarked the porter; "Monsieur Paul. He was ill."

"The member, wherever he is."

"Thou must see him; must see hi

have aimed at establishing an aristocratic Constitution; but all were averse to the prolongation of the despotism of a single man.

It would appear that the hostility which the Emperor Nicholas, in consequence of his imperious disposition and his education, entertained against Liberty, was much increased by his having been obliged, at the peril of his life, to extinguish the spark of this sacred fire which had so unexpectedly burst forth in the midst of those very soldiers who were deemed the following particulars to the Flore Problems. midst of those very soldiers who were deemed the pillars of the power of the Czar, and the most ready instruments of his despotism. But be this as it may, certain it is, that Freedom had in the Emperor Nicholas the most forminant of the power of the Uzar, and the rian:

dable enemy of our age.

He joined in his person great parts—extensive abilities, personal bravery, inflexible perseverance, unrelenting severity, immutable firm-

Nicholas became known in Vienna, the entire unanimity and implicit confidence among the chief members of the Holy Alliance had ceased to exist. Thus far, the death of Alexander proved beneficial to the cause of popular freedom in Europe.

The correctness of Metternich's views, as to the real character of the Emperor Nicholas, have since been amply proved. But, it tarried not long ere the great Minister of Austria had occasion of seeing his anticipations verified. It became, in the course of a couple of ways

became, in the course of a couple of years, known that the Russian Chancellor, Count Nes

the following particulars to the Free Presbyte-

"In the year 1850, Jefferson Nesbet, a free man of color, of Kentucky, came to Ripley to labor, in order to get money to buy his wife and children. He labored nine months in Ohio, and returned to his home in Kentucky, to be near his wife and childrem. A short time since, he ness of purpose, great activity, much insensi-bility to the influence of cold or heat, an her-another State. Messrs. John Thompson and William Baird, of Ripley and vicinity, went over few persons had, at the time in question, a correct conception of his real character, and a most imposing eye. But few persons had, at the time in question, a correct conception of his real character, and especially of the insatiable ambition which nestled in his heart.

Still, his elevation to the throne caused much uneasiness to some sagacious men of the Liberal party; but, what might appear very remarkable, also to some of the warmest supporters of the Holy Alliance, and among these to the celebrated Count Meterial Party. The husband of the woman who had 6s. 8d. tattooed all overhis face. Hearing of the difficulty of coughing down a speaker and among these to the celebrated Count Meterial Party. The husband of the word was and among these to the celebrated Count Meterial Party. The husband of the word was and among these to the celebrated Count Meterial Party. The husband of the word was and and adopted a Constitution of A New Zealand attorney as a gentleman who had 6s. 8d. tattooed all overhis face. Hearing of the difficulty of coughing down a speaker and among these to the celebrated Count Meterial Party. The husband of the word was and adopted a Constitution of Metria. This investrate enemy to Freedom, who justly was deemed, next to Talley rand, the most experienced and the most subtoor of all the uneasiness he felt at the news that Nicholas had assumed the among the control of the control of the season of the same and the control of the principal cities are follows:

Towns No. inhab. So No. inhab. Towns No ceal the uneasiness he felt at the news that Nicholas had assumed the crown of Russia. This crafty diplomat saw at once that the influence which he had wielded over the weak mind months! And this is not merely the act of a few individual villains; it is the act of a State. Traly, Slavery turns men into devils. And those clergymen who advocate slaveholding are devils transformed into angels of light."

AN UNGRATEFUL SLAVE.

Our readers will remember the case of Ned Nikolaje .

Our helonging to Mr. James Berdidschew (Gov. Kieff) Davis, a negro man belonging to Mr. James
Dean, of Macon, who sought to escape to the
North in March, last year, on board the steamship Keystone State. He had concealed himself beneath the guards of the steamer, but was
Nishnij Novg discovered before her arrival at Philadephia, and lodged in jail in Newcastle, Delaware.

After a full investigation of the case, he was remanded to his owner, who sent him to his plant-

manded to his owner, who sent nim to his plant-ation in Southwestern Georgia.

We now learn that Ned Davis has made a second attempt to escape. It is said he suc-ceeded in fastening himself under one of the cars of the night passenger train which left Macon the evening of the 11th instant, for Savannah. He had dressed himself in a new selrode, endeavored, by the most artful, subtle, and secret means, to rouse the jealousy of the minor German princes against Austria, and to convince them that it would be most advantonvince them that it would be most advantageous to their interests to put themselves, as a body, under the protection of some powerful foreign monarch, who, in the then state of affairs, could be no other, imaginably, than the Russian Emperor, as he could never have the remotest thought of violating their respective independence, or of extending his influence over Germany, excepting as a friend, but would prove an insurmountable barrier against any plans, on the part of Austria, against the freedom of the smaller members of the German Confederation.

The Russian diplomatists displayed in these negotiations surprising skill, and the language is maked to the German Russian process to the German Russian process to the German Russian and prove the Russian diplomatists displayed in these negotiations surprising skill, and the language is maked to the Russian diplomatists displayed for the smaller members of the German Russian diplomatists displayed in these negotiations surprising skill, and the language is maked to the Russian process to the German Russian diplomatists displayed in these negotiations surprising skill, and the language is maked to the Russian diplomatists displayed in these negotiations surprising skill, and the language is maked to the first would of the cars at Millen, some one passed along the train with a lantern, when it was observed by the conductor that the bottom of one of the cars cast an unusual shadow; of the social condition of Russia. In the United States, for instance, a country much never than Russia, and with only about one-third of her population of thirty-four towns 2,175,662

This last table affords a striking illustration of the social condition of Russia, in the United States, for instance, a country much never than Russia, and with only about one-third of her was at once secured and returned to his owner.

Had he succeeded in getting to Savannah, he would doubtless have made another effort to 2,291,609. This contrast shows how exclusive language in the fermion of thirty-four t

55,867 49,290 66,778 96,747 92,883 119,915 27,107 113,392 163,745 113,768 164,181 175,687

30, 1844 . 30, 1845 . 30, 1846 . 30, 1847 . 30, 1849 . 30, 1849 31, 1850 31, 1851 31, 1852 31, 1853 31, 1853 31, 1853 to Sept. 3
to Dec. 31

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Tiflis -Nishnij Novgorod Kursk · · · · Witebsk · · ·

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G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

"Perhaps he may; yet, how can a bishop marry? How can he flirt? The most he can say is, 'I will see you in the vestry after service.'

The hierarchy was an eternal theme for his drollery. Thus, "we naturally lose illusions as we get older, like teeth; but there is no Cartwright to fit a new set to our understandings. I have, alas, only one illusion left, and that is the Archbishop of Canterbury." Again: "It is a great proof of shyness to crumble bread at dinner. 'Oh, I see you are afraid of me, (turning to a young lady who sat by him.) you crumble your bread. I do it when I sit by the Bishop of London, and with both hands when I sit by the Archbishop." Of his living in Yorkshire, he said, "it was actually twelve miles from a lemon."

He once wanted to know why, if a sailor were mattheeded for not doing his date, you should have said that your arguments and theory were perfectly convincing, and that the most obstinate skeptic must have yielded to them; but I have come across a person in that interval who gives me information which puts should be the larva of the Quaker in great Britain is possible, and even probable; but we must take a wider view of the question; and here, I confess, I am bewildered by doubts and difficulties. The Blue-coat is an indigenous animal—not so the Quaker; and now be so good as to give your whole mind to the facts I have to communicate.

"I have seen and talked much with Sir R. Kerr Porter, on this interesting subject. He has travelled over the whole habitable globe, and has penetrated with a scientific and scrutinizing

71,392 gine in trousers." Hlustrating the mode the 57,906 54,626 trish have of doing everything differently from other people, he said that when the Dublin our research. Let us not be end and object of our research. mail was stopped and robbed, one of the passengers heard a sweet female voice behind the hedge, exclaiming, "Shoot the gintleman, then, Patrick, dear." Seeing a child strike the shell 42,613 of a turtle, he asked the reason, and the answer was, "to please the turtle;" whereupon Sydney said it would be as much to the purpose to strike the dome of St. Paul's to please the dean and chapter. Children, he said on

of Miss Fox, (niece of the statesman,) he said, at Bowood, the Lansdowne's seat, that 30,710
30,469
she was perfect, as she gave him the idea of an aged angel. Of a dressed Venus, which he once saw in a serious family, he said it was the Venus Millinaria. On examining some flowers in a garden, a beautiful girl, who was of the party, exclaimed, "Oh, Mr. Smith, this pea will never come to perfection." "Permit me, then," said Sydney, gently taking her hand, and walking towards the plant, "to lead perfection to the pea." Of a trip of other ladies he said

In the conversational ana with which the volumes abound, we meet with the original of the saying which has lately been popularized among the Administration reformers.

"You will generally see in human life the round man and the angular man planted in the wrong hole; but the Bishop of ——, being a round man, has falled into a triangular hole, and is far better off than many triangular men who have fallen into round holes."

It was probably of this bishop that he said, on being asked if he were going to be married, "Perhaps he may; yet, how can a bishop marry? How can he flirt? The most he can say is, 'I will see you in the vestry after service.'"

The hierarchy was an eternal theme for his attention to natural history, was a good deal struck with the novelty and ingenuity of the hypothesis. I have ascertained that the young Blue-coat infants are fed with drab-colored pap, which looks very suspicious. More hereafter on this interesting subject. Where real science is to be promoted, I will make no apology to your ladyship for this intrusion."

To this the Countess, who seems to have been something of a wag herself, rejoins:

"Had I received your letter two days since, I should have said that your arguments and theory were perfectly convincing, and that the most obstinate skeptic must have yielded to the markable for his attention to natural history, was a good deal struck with the novelty and ingenuity of the hypothesis. I have ascertained that the young Blue-coat infants are fed with drab-colored pap, which looks very suspicious. More hereafter on this interesting subject. Where real science is to be promoted, I will make no apology to your ladyship for this intrusion."

HON. ISRAEL WASHBURN, JUN., "SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF."

that Hon. Israel Washburn, jr., is in favor of the Republican movement, and misconstrued Telamachus, and can't think why Calypso is quoted by us, that gentleman has now addressed the following letter to the editor of that paper: Orono, June 11, 1855.

To the Editors of the Bangor Journal: I am not unwilling to "speak for myself,"

and define my position in reference to the political organizations in our State.

I have never acted, and consistently with my principles I never can act, with the party which supports the Administration of Franklin Pierce—which opposes the repeal of so much of the Nebraska act as opens the vast country of Kansas and Nebraska to Slavery—which ac-24,338
24,348
24,348
24,041
23,662
22,472
20,071
20,000
2,175,662

walking towards the plant, "to lead perfection to the pea." Of a trio of other ladies, he said, "Oh, they were all so beautiful, Paris could not have decided between them, but would have cut his apple in slices." Of Lady Murray's mother, who had a most benevolent countenance, he said her smile was so radiant that it would force a gooseberry bush into flower.

He hated dogs, and, on being asked by a Total population of thirty-four towns 2,175,662
This last table affords a striking illustration of the social condition of Russia. In the United States, for instance, a country much newer than Russia, and with only about one-third of her population, there are thirty towns of 20,000 and upwards, whose aggregate population is 2,291,609. This contrast shows how exclusively the people of Russia are still devoted to agriculture, and how much must be done in order to raise them to a high place in the list of civilized nations.

MR. WILLIS AND THE CHIVALRY.

The said her smile was so radiant that it would force a gooseberry bush into flower. He hated dogs, and, on being asked by a lady for a motto for her poodle, he suggested, the report of her poodle, he suggested, the her be didn't think it or lend it aid and comfort—there of her poodle, he suggested, the report of her poodle, he suggested, the her be lived in the country, but a certain dean, who, he declar

H, nuclism. It contains and opinions at \$2 per an-

BIAN. R, Editors

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scribed for introl, and

I would much sooner coalesce with them than with the Wild Cats." The Journal thinks differently. I am sorry The Journal thinks differently. I am sorry for it; a good cause loses its effective advocacy. But if it perceives that it can, by the course it has marked out, render better service to the cause it has recognised, and the views it has endorsed, than by any other, it is not for me to complain. Nor will the Journal complain, is artumentalities, I continue to labor earnestly, and in good faith, for the objects which we alike desire to promote, and which, in my poor judgment, can best be advanced, so far as action in this State is concerned, and in the present prosition of parties, State and National, by acting with what is known as the Republican

Party.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
I. Washburn, Jr.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1855.

LEONARD WRAY is resumed, as the reade will notice. We trust there will be no mor

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE ON ENGLAND .- The article on our fourth page, under this head, by Plymouth Nonconformist, is pungent. writer defends his country like a man.

HALF YEAR JUST CLOSED .- Now is a good time to subscribe for the Era, in the beginning of the second half of this volume. We still ba tle against heavy odds, and our friends ought

Mr. BLACKWELL'S POEM will appear nex

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—The third or July number of Facts for the People contains the following table of contents:

The Edinburgh Review and American very.
National Know Nothing Convention: Offi cers chosen—Platform reported—Vote there on—Protest against, and Secession.

Know Nothing Secession—its probable ef

Ground of the Seceders.

Know Something National Platform and Officers. New Hampshire Senators: by "J. G. W." Married to His Own Slave.

Kansas-No Reason for Discouragement. Another Slave Burning. General Emancipation.
Political Items: New Hampshire—Conn.

ticut—California.
Lynching in Kansas.
Pro-Slavery Convention in Missouri.
Terms of National Era.

It is now on its way to subscribers. We have plenty of back numbers, so that those interest

ed in circulating it, need not relax their effort

Proceedings of Radical Abortionists nex

REV. FREDERICK STARR.

The New York papers contain reports lectures on Kansas, delivered in that city by Rev. FREDERICK STARR. We do not exact! fike the disparaging tone in which he speaks of Northern men and the Eastern Emigration Societies. But, our object now is, not to criticise his lectures, but to ask him how it happen ed, that last fall, he was acting at public mee ings in Kausas with the Atchison men, and, so late as the 13th of March last, put his name to a Memorial to the Secretary of War, from the history. Some of the Northern delegates were gaged in speculations in the Indian lands and clude all reference to Slavery, among them, exwith men who had proclaimed their purpose to baffle the schemes of Blair and Thayer for sending into Kansas miserable creatures from the sinks of Abolitionism? It is rather re markable to see such a man now going before the Northern Public to plead the cause of Freedom in Kansas! We do not wish to wrong existing laws in regard to Slavery, embracing him, but let us have light.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS SECRETARY.

Colonel Jefferson Davis has been speaking to the public in Mississippi, and a portion of his remarks is thus reported by a Southern paper " He showed, that the failure to acquire Cub and to repel with proper spirit the insults to our flag by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, is not chargeable upon the President, but upon Congress; that the President had done all in his congress; that the President had done all in his power to vindicate the honor of our flag, had left nothing undone to acquire Cuba, but Con-gress had failed to do anything; that, upon the Black Warrior affair, his message was more warlike than that of Madison, upon which the Congress of 1812 declared war, but there was not even a vote of confidence, nor anything placed at his disposal that would enable him to act

In another paper, which we have lost sight of Colonel Davis, it is said, referred to the case of Governor Reeder: The President supposed he was all right, when he appointed him, did not know that he was an Abolitionist: Governor Reeder ought to have been turned out before this, but he assured them he was on the point of being dismissed!

This was the substance of the statement. Colonel Davis being authority, Governor Reeder is an Abolitionist, because he was in favor of the actual settlers of Kansas governing themselves; and for this cause, he is to be dis-

imply, we were willing to credit his conduct towards Reeder to a sincere disapprobation of his land speculations; but what are we to do when a prominent member of his own Cabinet is witness against him?

Mr. Waldo, the Commissioner of Pension had not decided, on the 1st instant, as to whether he would accept or decline the Judgeship to which he has been elected in Connect

Judge Mason has resigned his office of Con missioner of Patents, because of important private interests needing his attention. He has proved a most able and acceptable officer, and retires with the respect and best wishes of all who have known him in this difficult and im-

During the month of June, more than twenty clerks, messengers, and watchmen, were remo ved from the different Departments in Wash ington, on account of their connection with the American or Know Nothing organization.

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, who has been ill for some time, with a disease the liver, is improving in health, and will shortly make a voyage to Europe, in company

No PLACE LIKE HOME.—A negro boy belong

THE OLD POLICY.

The policy of the Slave Power has always been, to govern the Union, by playing off against each other two National Parties, competitors for its favor. Peculiar in its interests exclusive in its ambition, purely sectional and selfish in all its aims, the price of its alliance, s, pre-eminent regard and protection. To the Whig and Democratic Parties, its language has been: "If you wish our support, accede to our demands." The history of American politics shows the result: constant rivalry in zeal between the Parties for an alliance, so powerful and conclusive Slavery, the winner, whoever

To the success of such a game, it is obviou that two National Organizations, not antagonistic to Slavery, are necessary. The Slave Power never sought to destroy either of the Old Parties, but deprecated any movement threatening the existence of either. In 1854, what it had deprecated was sudde

r effected. Under the convulsions produced by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Democratic Party was prostrated, the Whig Party irretrievably disorganized. Slaveholding tacticians were for a moment bewildered. The possession of Federal power held together the emains of the Democratic Party, and its Southorn adherents still had something in the shape of Nationality to cling to; but the Southern Whig exclaimed, "Where shall I go, where "Come not to us!" his Democratic brother imploringly cried; "let us avoid a movenent which must alienate the Northern Demorate, and lead to a general union in the Free States against us: in a sectional division of Parties, the friends of Slavery, no longer the balance of power, but a distinct and separate organization, will be overwhelmed." In this hour of their perplexity and alarm, Know Nothingism sprung into the political arena. It ignored the Question which had revolutionized politics, and was about combining the hosts of Freedom in a solid phalanx. It partially diverted public attention to other issues. It roposed the organization of a new National Party, leaving to future consideration the adustment of its policy on the Slave Question. The Slave Power, exulting at an opportunity to resume its old policy, by working out its own ends, through two National Parties, not antagonistic in their fundamental constituions to its schemes, smiled upon the new Ornotorious, foreigners and Catholics are too few to awaken concern, and where, for the sake of olding the masses to a rigid responsibility, voting viva voce is generally preferred to the secret ballot, a Council was forthwith organized, ind-the Whig ceased to ask, "Where shall I go?" He had found at once a local habitation and a medium for renewing Party relations

Anti-Slavery men at the North, meantime were sure that they had the majority-grew indignant because we distrusted them -and when we warned them that in the Nationa Convention their Order was about to hold to agree upon a plan of National action, the South would have its own way, we were advised to mind our business, they would take care of matters and things !"

with his Northern associate of other days.

The National Convention was at last heldevery State was represented—the Anti-Slavery members of the Order were in full force, but divided; the slaveholding members were in full force, but united. The result is matter now of Governor Johnston of Pennsylvania; no class of them went further than to demand the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. These tame demands of the North were met by the imperious requirement of the South, that the Convention pledge itself to abide by all the the Nebraska-Kansas and the Fugitive Slave Acts. There was no division among them.

Some were less abusive and domineering than others, but when they came to vote, they all voted together, carrying with them enough traitors from the free States, to establish their own platform, and convert the New Order which Messrs. Wilson, Gardner, and Metcalf, a National, Pro-Slavery Party, to take the place of the old Whig organization.

Thus, by the tactics of the Slave Power, and the treason of some Northern men, have these entlemen and their Anti-Slavery associates een used for the construction of a piece nachinery necessary to the maintenance of Slavery Supremacy! With two National Pro Slavery Parties in the field, the Slave Powe wins, let the one or the other lose.

So, after a year's mighty efforts, begun glor ously under the auspices of the Anti-Nebraska novement, then, misdirected by Know Nothngism, (worthy in all respects of its name. we find the lately escaped North, on the poin of being delivered up by two servile National Parties, as a fugitive from service, to its old master, the Slave Power. Shall the lesson be lost on the People? It

would be more agreeable to our feelings, to keep silence, to abstain from any expression even suggestive of reproach; but the exult tion of some Anti-Slavery presses over the se cession of General Wilson and others, as a great, unparalleled Northern triumph, betrays so low a tone and so short-sighted a policy, that we are constrained to speak out. It was a shame for Northern delegates to go into a National Convention called to ignore or compromise the Slavery Question; it was a shame that, having entered it, they failed to adopt their own platform, and impose upon the slaveholdsion. They were betrayed, it is said. Did they not know beforehand that they would be? tions, the free States are always betrayed?

ing minority the burden of submission or se-Have they forgotten that in all such Conven-When has it happened otherwise? It is a blunder for Anti-Slavery men to unite with Slaveholders in a Convention, under the impression, that the latter can be induced to yield does not commit the party to any specific actions. ession, that the latter can be induced to yield the slightest concession, to abate one jot or tittle of their pretensions; that they will divide among themselves, or fail to find adherents in

We hope this last experiment will cure then f their weakness. Let the honest friends o Freedom hereafter define their own aims, take their own position, select their own candidates. apart from Pro-Slavery men, not on consulta on with them, and with the declared purpose of utterly prostrating them. There is no mor ense and decency in assembling the two classes in Council, to determine the issues and the olan of a political campaign, than there would Convention of Whigs and Demo ilar purpose: not so much, for the differences

between the former are deeper and more irre-oncilable than those which separate the latte The very attempt to embrace and harr Blavery, maskly acquiesce in resolves that all its submitted to him for his sanction, disapproved the great majority of the Party at the North: it would enable the party to earry its can usurpations shall be recognised and maintain of it, gave his reasons, but waived his scruples, the North and her rights in the slave States; that they, the North

by sundry brave words against the Slave Power, tamely bend their neck to its yoke, and their ack to its burden

Mistakes have been made-energy has been asted-time, lost. Let us all learn wisdom The Slavery Question is the great Practical Question now before the country. It must be settled in accordance with Justice and the Constitution, not evaded, postponed, or compromis ed. Pro-Slavery men and Anti-Slavery men can not act upon this Question together, withou fraud and falsification of their Principles There can be no compromise between then which is not a swindle.

Let Pro-Slavery men lay off their mask, raise their black banner, and rally all their forces North and South. Let Anti-Slavery men sink all other issues, break down all partition walls that now separate them, lift high the standard of Freedom, and rally all their forces, North and South. If our Know Nothing fellow-citi zens, in favor of a union for Liberty, are sinere and sensible, they will give up their blind organization, throw to the winds their new issues, and suffer nothing henceforth to part them rom the hosts of Freedom.

Let us have a fair field, an open fight. The ooner, the better. We do not fear for the Union. The North does not wish to dissolve t-the South cannot. We do not shrink from the stale charges of sectionalism and fanaticism. Our Party will be thus stigmatized till it obain possession of the Federal Government. and no longer. Liberty, the interest of the whole Republic, should be the Law of its Gov ernment: Slavery, the interest of no part, is verywhere a usurpation, and no pretension, proscription, can make it national. The support the former, few or many, in power out, are always "National;" the champions o the latter, always and everywhere, are essen tially anti-National, anarchical, and fanatical.

LET US HAVE THE WHOLE TRUTH

A National Party that attempts to carry both ctions of the country, in disregard of the Question of Slavery, or on a Pro-Slavery Plat form, is necessarily seduced into a course of tergiversation and deception. It will wear one face at the North, another at the South When the Whigs adopted the ignoring policy in 1848, General Taylor was advocated in the slave States, as a man who would be true to der. In every State of the South, where, it is all their demands, in the free States, as unfriendly to Slavery, and opposed to its extension Last year, when the conduct of the so-calle Democratic Administration was to be passed upon by the People at the ballot-box, the popular sovereignty" doctrine at the North was construed to embrace the right of the in habitants of a Territory to exclude Slavery at the South, the right of the slaveholde to introduce it, despite any territorial legisle

The Know Nothings are already driven similar tactics. Ex-Governor Johnston, who determined in 1852 that no Pro-Slavery Platform should be raised by the Whig Convention and then acquiesced in the passage of the mos horoughly Pro-Slavery resolves ever adopted by National Whigs, is now striving to save imself from the consequences of like incor sistency in the Know Nothing Convention We copy the following from the Tribune:

We have received from Gov. Johnston, Pennsylvania, a note warmly denying that the Know Nothing Grand Council he voted for the Pro-Slavery Platform there adopted. He

onvention, spoke against its adoption in the all co-operation with any National organiza-tion that recognised or adopted it. I am now what I have been-a firm and consisten onent of Slavery extension.

Nonsense! The Ex-Governor did not vote for the majority report—and we never said that he did-but, he did not vote for the minority report; he did not secede from the Convention after the adoption of the former-nor did h unite with the seceders in their appeal. He simply protested—and such a protest "for an Anti-Slavery man!" He protested: first, against the introduction of the Question of Slavery a all! that is, he was in favor of ignoring the had been laboring so earnestly to build up, into great Practical Question of the country! What a "firm and consistent opponent of Slavery ex ension." But, if the subject was to be acted upon, then he protested that he would not act with any Party "whose action would result in ndorsing the Kansas-Nebraska Act." Whose

ction would result in endorsing! A large nargin, this, for playing hide and seek! Will the Ex-Governor please to tell the Pul lic when he will make up his mind whether such endorsement has been given or not whether he believes the adoption of the platform as it stands, is such an endorsement whether he remains connected with the Party presented by the majority of the Convention Philadelphia? whether he expects to sup port the candidate for the Presidency the Order

National Convention in Philadelphia? This politician is the representative of a class A "great meeting," as the phrase goes, was ately held at Easton, Pa., to glorify the pro eedings of the National Council, and it was ddressed by E. Joy Morris and Mayor Conrad It was unprincipled enough to endorse the plat form of the Philadelphia Convention, in whole and in part, both in relation to Native Ameri canism and all other subjects, and then, with an impudent recklessness of Truth, it adopted

may nominate on the 22d of February, at its

" Resolved, That we deprecate in the nesoured, that we deprecate in the most solemn and emphatic terms the repeal of the Missouri Compromise act of 1820, as a breach of a sacred compact between the North and the South, which for thirty-four years was a bond of national peace and tranquillity. That it is the sense of this meeting that the twelfth section of the Platform does not address the section of the Platform does not endorse the Missouri outrage, as has been alleged by a portion of the press, but refers the whote subjections.

The dishonest quibble in this is meaner that an outright falsehood. It is true that the 12th section of the platform "does not endorse the Missouri outrage, in the sense of approving it, but it does endorse it, in the sense of acquie cing in it, abiding by it, and maintaining it, as

the reader shall now see. We quote the portion of the 12th section re ating to it and all laws in regard to Slavery:

"And, as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National and maintain the existing law-ect of Slavery, as a final and

nurage," as the meeting has it, is one of the xisting laws upon the subject of Slavery: "to bide by and maintain" it as a finality, with all the other laws on the same subject, the Conustice and future peace." And yet this meeting has the hardihood to assert that the Conntion does not endorse the "outrage!" James K. Polk, when the Oregon Bill was would seem, for it says, speaking in behalf of ubmitted to him for his sanction, disapproved the great majority of the Party at the North:

Away with trickery! Have done with lies If God be God, serve him; if Baal, serve him

and do not blush to put on his livery. POLITICAL FACTS AND COMMENTS-A GEN ERAL BURVEY.

The Cincinnati Commercial says, "Know We wish we could see as far as the Commercial. It predicts that Mr. Chase will be nominated by the July Convention for the Governorhip of Ohio, and says it cannot see how Mr. Chase can avoid being a prominent candidate or the Presidency in 1856. The country could ot have a better.

The Kenosha (Wisconsin) Tribune says. Know Nothingism has exploded—just as it expected: it "knew it to be utterly impossible that the Knew Nothing sentiment could take any such hold of the popular mind as would make it a formidable political party." Let us be hopeful, but not over-confident. Pro-Slavery Hunkerism dies hard.

The Chicago (Ill.) Free West remarks on the proceedings at Philadelphia, "the mysterious power which came up, as the wind blows from no apparent source, has gone out or wil go out, as the wind dies away." * * "The body is rent in twain. There is now no South ern hold upon the Northern division of this

May be so, and may be not. We shall soon con Let not our calculations go off half The Indianapolis (Ind.) State Journal of the

1st, says the whole conflict has been produced by the South. Had that section in the Con ention manifested a sincere willingness even o drop the question of Slavery, "many Northern men would have met such a disposition by like conciliatory effort." No doubt of itmany Northern men would have been willing acitly to ratify all the usurpations of Slavery if they had not been required to give them open and express sanction. The Journal conudes, that as Southern Know Nothings are willing to embrace all, of whatever faith, in support of Slavery, the duty of the freemen of he North is plain. "Let us in like manner offer the hand to every man, of whatever party. who will aid in resisting this great wrong and estoring peace to the country, by securing the iolated rights of the North." The Journal goes for subordinating all other issues. This sounds well, but as the Journal is a Know Nothing paper, we should like in all sincerity to know whether it means to recommend, h such counsel, the dissolution of the Know Nothing Organization, and the union of its ndividual members with the rest of their felow-citizens on the Anti-Nebraska issues?

It is stated in the New York Tribune, that he State Council of Rhode Island approves of the action of its delegates in withdrawing from the National Convention. It is not stated whether it is in favor of maintaining a Northern Know Nothing Organization, whether i nolds itself in reserve to determine on the aceptance or rejection of the nomination that will be made at Philadelphia on the 22d February, or whether it is in favor of a union of the People of the free States, for Liberty, in lisregard of the Know Nothing Organization.

The Milwaukie (Wis.) Free Democrat exclaims-"the power of the Order in the Free vanization is shivered—its members will sca er-the Hunkers, to the Pierce Democracy, the Liberals and Progressives, to the ranks the true Democracy. The People will b ranged under the two great standards of Liberty and Slavery. Light breaks and scatters the darkness."

Nothing like Faith-the Faith that remove "The Woodbury (N. J.) Constitution,

Whig paper, which has sympathized with the American movement, characterizes the majority olatform of the late National Council as decided v Pro-Slavery, and says that as such it cannot ceive the support of the free North and West. "'Though New Jersey did not occupy that

decided position which a faithful representation demanded, the people will take care to do their

the secession left the National Council without character or standing. The Sussex (N. J.) Register thinks that now is the time for the North to recover the ground it has lost. The Jersey City Sentinel approves of the action of the seceders, and goes for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. The Newark (N. J.)

Advertiser tells us that New Jersey rejects the name in any way connected with it. The the different Councils in that city, the following | The former declaresresolution was passed:

"Resolved, That we approve of the action those representatives of the free States who protested against and opposed the adoption of the Slavery resolution in the late Philadelphia Convention, and that we especially endorse the action of A. S. Livingston, Esq., the represent ative from this District, and Dr. E. S. McClel land, of the 4th District, in protesting against and opposing the passage thereof, as presenting a marked and honorable contrast to the course of a few of the delegates from the free States

Well-approbation is bestowed, not on the seceders, but on the mere protestants! The latter indicated no purpose to dissolve connection with the National Convention, or with the Nationalized Order. Let not the People be

caught with chaff. The Pittsburgh (Pa.) Commercial Journal

"We shall wait with anxiety to see the con-Pennsylvania squared with the strong instruc-tions submitted for their government in regard to the Slavery question, and the still stronger declarations of sentiment on the same subject which have been unanimously passed by their constituents as a permanent rule of action. Nothing less, and nothing weaker, than the manifesto of the free States, which we publish The Pittsburgh Dispatch, another Know

Pennsylvania will "spit upon any such plat form, and reject the nominee who may stand "The only course now for the Northern Know Nothings is to form an open organiza-ion, and to proclaim from the hill-tops a per-petual opposition to the aggressions of the

Nothing paper, says that the party in Western

at Seneca Falls, N. Y., approving of the course and appeal of Wilson, Gardner, and their asso-

The Elmira (N. Y.) Republican (Hindo Know Nothing) says:

But, what do you intend to do about it? To maintain a Northern Know Nothing Order, it

st, and to the Union and the South afterwards tion to see that Compromise restored, and the curse of Slavery confined to the pest-house it at

The Dunkirk (N. Y.) Journal (Know Noth ing) gives the response of the Know Nothings of Cattaraugus and Chautauque, through a meetng held at Fredonia on the 20th, as follows: "The resolutions declare—that Slavery ectional; that the South has no right to dema ympathy for it from the North, and should be content with that protection which the Con-stitution guaranties; against the extension of Slavery, and against the repeal of the Missouri

but this we believe, that any order or party that plants itself in opposition to these principles in the Northern States, will sink to rise

Well, suppose all the Councils in the Free States adopt resolutions repudiating the Slavery part of the platform, what then? Will hey remain in communion with the Nationalized Order, send delegates to its Convention on the 22d of February next, participate in the nomination of a Presidential candidate? Give

The Portage County (O.) Democrat (K. N.)

"The issue is made up. The North stands like a rock in mid-ocean. Its dorsal column is like a pillar of iron. The black power of Slarery has been met, as it never was met before.

The much maligned, abused, misrepresented and misunderstood Know Nothings, have done what no other party or organized body in this country have ever done. They have met the South with steady, unflinching nerve. South quailed before their bold bearing. North triumphed. The boundary between very and Freedom is decided."

Wonderful to relate! The North, outvoted by the South, two to one, and a portion of it, then to save its neck from the voke, driven to flight! Astounding victory! The Democrat complaisautly assumes that the Northern Know Nothings will inaugurate the Party of Freedom. Never, unless they abandon their secresy, their extra-judicial oaths, their proscription on account of birth and religion. The Party of Freedom was incorporated in 1840, when the first distinct, independent vote against Slavery, in a Presidential election, was given to the aominees of the old Liberty Party. The party then inaugurated has gone through many vicissitudes; but what was the Anti-Nebraska movement of last year, but an expression of its principle and policy? The North can never be rallied for Liberty on the narrow, Anti-

NEVER! The American Ballot, of Concord, N. H., sustains the seceders, publishes their appeal,

Democratic platform of Know Nothingism-

States will stand and do battle against the hosts of Slavery and their doughfaced allies. And to this platform will rally the friends of Freedom in the free States, in such force that Hunkerism throughout their borders shall be as thoroughly prostrate as it is at the present day in New Hampshire."

People of the Free States will do no such thing.

The appeal of the seceders was not designed,

"We repeat the expression of our belief, that
in 1856 the American party (exclusive of Maswe presume, to lay down the platform for Freedom party. For one, with as much love for "Spiritual Freedom," "Free Schools," "a Free Bible," and the Americanism of Principle, as the loudest declaimers on those topics. we are not to be enticed upon any platform containing a single plank of Native Americanism. Our Naturalization Laws are good nough, if properly enforced; and as to paupers and felons, the States are competent already to take care of themselves. The idea of getting up a National party to look after an occasional pauper or criminal who may find his way into the country, is not exactly befitting the nineteenth century. There is one issue, the Sleve Question towering heaven-high shove The Newark (N. J.) Mercury declares that all others. On that we will unite with you-on your Native American issues, never. If you are resolved to thrust them upon the free States, you will divide them, cut the sinews of their power, and deliver them over again to the Slave

A telegraphic despatch, sent all over the country, reports General Wilson as having said, in a Council of Know Nothings in Boston, that platform with scorn, and regrets to see her it was "the aim and desire of the Massachusetts delegation to avoid the question of Sla Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette is out against | very." We could not believe any such report the Slavery plank of the platform, and informs and now we are glad to find the Telegraph and us that at a large Convention of members of the Atlas, of Boston, both contradicting it.

"General Wilson said no such thing in h speech in the 11th ward. The Courier, we be eve, contained a notice of the meeting, in which he is represented as using this there is no truth in the statement. Wilson said was this: that the delegates from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and some other Northern States, desired to avoid the question f Slavery, and that they were treated South no better than the delegates who took

We have taken a pretty extensive survey of one side : now let us look at the other. The American (Pa.) Banner talks fiercel against the Slavery part of the platform, but, with this exception, is charmed with the noble performance, as truly and magnificently Ameri can. Of course, it says the Slavery part is not binding upon the North. The action of the seceders it condemns in unmeasured terms. and gives no quarter to their appeal, which, it says, has not a grain of Americanism in it. The Banner stands by the Nationalized Order. just as the Easton meeting does; and it will find too many of like mind. The proceedings of this meeting, in which Mayor Conrad and E. Joy Morris participated, are recorded in an other column.

The Albany (N. Y.) Register (Silver Gray K. N.) does not like General Wilson. "This Massachusetts bolter is not hone end astray those who are honest, as he su ded in doing in 1848."

The New York Express is no better with him. The General's pilgrimage is chequer ad Some confide in him, whatever he does ne never trust him at all. He "catches it" when he goes in, and when he goes out. Now that he is out, we hope he will so continue; for he is too much needed to be lost in a secret organization, whose ritual he must deem childish, and whose illiberal spirit he can have no

The following statement we give on the thority of the Ohio Columbian:

State; that the Northern members, notwith-atanding their protest, were willing enough to have the Pro-Slavery platform adopted, because it would enable the party to carry us candidates

for the most part, continued to p te proceedings of the Convention, after the pominal secession, up to the very moment of ournment; that they said, in substance, ave carried our candidates on our Anti-Slave. ry platform; you can carry yours on your Pro members whom you will elect at Washington, and all will go on there very well; we shall

Undoubtedly, whether true or not, such seems to be the impression of the Southern delegates At the great Know Nothing celebration in this city, Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, said.

Slavery, and against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and that Congress has the power to legislate on the question of Slavery in the Territories of the United States; to all of which we say amen, emphatically."

What they propose to do, the deponent saith not. From an article in the Fredonia Courier, we apprehend trickery.

"The Cincinnati Gazette, which has also acted with the Order, thus refers to the platform of the seceders:

"What effect the above declaration of principles may have upon the action of the American order in the Free States, we cannot say;

itted to each section ; but, looking to one com mon cause, to the protection of American Protestantism, we were united as one man. On estantism, we were united as one man. On Slavery alone there was a difference. The members from the North, who disapproved, protested, honestly and manfully, but did not secede. And now, instead of coming into the field with one regiment, at the next election, we shall present two immense brigades that will sweep everything before us. [Cheers.] Let not the powers here in Washington and the pimps of the Roman hierarchy cackle over our division of sentiment on this question. division of sentiment on this question. There is no hope for them in it. On the great ques tion of opposition to their encroachments there is no division—no North, no South. All over e North, our camp fires are lighted on every hill-top. So also do they send back their greet ing from the sunny South."

"BUT DID NOT SECEDE!" At Baltimore, he was still more explicit. We copy from the speech reported in the American

"Our enemies have already reported there has been a disruption in our party, and that the elements of the great American party are so distracted that it will be impossible

heal the breach.
"I deny that there was any disruption, or even disagreement, upon the great cardina principles of the party. We met as brothers and parted as brothers, those who were said to have seceded remaining in the Council until its ted division in all parties of the country, and all the churches of the country had been divided by its agitation, but it did not affect the great principles for which they contended. They tell you that a portion of the North seceded, but that is false; and the great body of the North and South are united and right on the great question, and will be found together when they come to the ballot-box.

That a portion of the delegates withdrew for time, and appealed to the Public from the decision of the Convention, is notorious: the point made by Mr. Rayner is, that they did not secede, those, called seceders, remaining in the Convention till its close! The American Organ, whose editor was a member of the Convention, and also of the Committee on Resolutions, testifies to the same point:

"Our friends must not be deceived has been no 'secession' of the North and Northwest from the American party—none at all, but simply a 'protest,' by those States, all, but simply a 'protest,' against certain portions of our platform, which negative the idea of a restoration of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and involving, as before stated, a mere point of sectional policy—a naked abstract right, of no earthly value to

sachusetts) will unite in the election of a Pres

We are constrained to admit that the testimony of these gentlemen goes to confirm the statement in the Columbian. Let the People beware. The elections yet to be held, take place chiefly in the Southern States, and the adoption of a Pro-Slavery platform was necessary to carry them. Should this result be accomplished, it will then be time to prepare for the campaign of 1856. How will the calculations of the Organ and of Kenneth Rayner. on a union of the Know Nothings of both sections, be realized? The Organ gives us the hint. In the Philadelphia Convention, its editor submitted a proposition which he had reason to believe, was not unacceptable to a large body of the Council, but on which no vote was taken, the previous question having been called upon the majority report. The proposition. which is as follows, is a bait for Northern

" Resolved, That this National Council, with out expressing any opinion upon the constitu-tionality of the Missouri Compromise, as an original proposition, but considering the repeal of said compromise impolitic and unwise, and there existing doubts as to the practicability and expediency of restoring said compromis by law—this National Council hereby declares that the American party ought not either to insist upon, urge, or require, the admission of any Territory into the Union as a slave State, which lies north of the compromise line; and that, on the other hand, said party will interpose no objections to the admission of any Territory into the Union as a slave State, which lies south of said compromise line—thus virtually restor-ing, without legislation, the original compact made between the North and South in 1820. "2. Resolved, That Congress has no power to regulate Slavery in the several States, and District of Columbia, without the consent of the people of said District and of the State of Maryland; and that the existing legislation of Congress, as embraced in the Compromise measures of 1850, should be maintained."

The editor publishes it in his paper of June 23d and in the course of a long article on the subject, says:

"We might and perhaps ought to add, tha we doubt not our party, North and South, will have an eye to the basis of adjustment which admitted as a slave State, nor do we belie be admitted as a slave Scare, not no we char-that her citizens will, when they have the re-quisite population to be entitled to admission, present a Constitution recognising Slavery." He means that the Party, in the next Con-

gress, and in the choice of the Presidential canlidate on the 22d of February next, may agree apon this mode of adjusting its differences, and thereby bring in a large portion of Northern Know Nothings. If the Secret Order be kept up in the Free States, the People may be assured that the grossest impositions will be reof the two sections of the Party. The Ontario (N. Y.) Repository makes light

of the movement of General Wilson:

"An attempt was made by a few aboli

the Slaver

served that the Repository announces that the old Whig and Democratic policy of sticking to the Party and its candidates, while as much or little of the platform is accepted as individuals may choose, will be the policy of Northern Know Nothings.

The Livingston (N. Y.) Republican is confi

lent of success: "Space will not permit us to speak of all the questions before the Philadelphia Convention. Upon those questions involved properly in the American organization, a harmony and good feeling almost unparalleled in National Conventions prevailed. The principles of the Order are too well known to require at this time repetition or comment. That 'America should be ruled by Americans,' no honest, intelligent mind will deny. The enemies of the principle dare not meet it; they seek to evade and conceal it by unbounded falsehood and misrepresentation, and by the base spitation of questions. "Space will not permit us to speak of all the esentation, and by the base agitation of ques-tions wholly independent of it. The principle strikes at the corrupt and cherished schemes of Sewardism for the Presidency, by abridging the effectual importation of Catholic retainers." What opposite views and counsels! Know

never so much alive! Northern Know Nothings seceded: they did not secede. Northern Know Nothings triumphed: a few Abolitionists withdrew for a time, but the majority came back! There are now but two parties, the Pierce party and the American: there are now but two parties, the Pro-Slavery and the Anti-Slavery. The Northern Know Nothings inaugurate the party of Freedom: the Northern Know Nothings will not separate from the Or-

await fuller developments before we venture upon any positive assertion, except this-there will be no division among the Know Nothings of the South. But will there not be division at the North? Will not the State Councils, in which "Nationality," as it is falsely called, predominates, while repudiating the Slavery part of the platform, adhere to the Order? And will there not be secession of their liberal members? On the contrary, if other State Councils, dominated by the sentiment of Freedom reject both the platform and the Order, will here not be secession of the Conservatives, such as we see now going on in Massachusetts?

Meanwhile, let us warn the friends of Librty against over-confidence, lack of vigilance, alse coalitions, demoralizing compromise, mixed issues. If true to themselves and their inciples, they can fill the Presidential chair n 1856 with a true Representative of Freedom. A POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION IN NEW

HAMPSHIRE. On the 27th of June, a meeting of citizen

New Hampshire and members of its Legislature, was held at Concord, when speeches were made by the two newly-elected Senators. Messrs. Hale and Bell. The speech of the former, as reported by a correspondent of the Boston Journal, is just what might have been expected-thoroughly Anti-Slavery, without a particle of Know Nothingism or Native Amercanism in it. As reported, he did not make the most distant allusion to the thing. But the speech of Mr. Bell was a mixture of

ree-Soilism, Whigery, and Native Americanism. He was against the extension of Slavery, against territorial acquisition, against the Homestead bill, or the policy of giving of the the best of whom he regarded as hardly fitted to exercise the rights of citizenship, and in favor of the protection of home industry against oreign labor, &c.

Mr. Bell is doubtless a very respectable gen leman, but his politics are rather antique, and the Cause of Progress in his election has gained only, because it happened to involve the defeat

f a Pro-Slavery sham Democrat. "He dwelt upon the course of the slav he natural heritage of free labor, tracing it to same disregard for the rights of the North. The readiness with which they admit foreign out of the same disregard of the rights of free

"Dwelling upon the subject of the admission of foreigners to the rights of citizens, he said that the best of them were hardly fitted to ex-ercise that right. When we look upon the rude and ignorant masses, the tools of demagogues who have been elevated to citizen-ship, how much more unfitted do they appear to share with us this great privilege? They share with us this great privilege? should wait until they become prepared." Mr. Bell, before attempting to enlighten hi

ellow-citizens, should obtain a little more light nimself. The depredations on the public domain by railroad companies and other speculaors, are chargeable on Northern and Southern men, greedy of gain. All sections and all parties have been implicated; and it is unjust to hold any particular section or party to peculiar Old Bay State, embodying the spirit of 1776, responsibility. As to the project of land for the landless, that is a NORTHERN, not a SOUTH-ERN policy; and but for the opposition of the Slave Power, would, ere this, have been carried through Congress. No less inconsistent with facts is the assumption that the slaveholders are peculiarly ready to admit foreigners to citi- a creed so crude, so impotent, so low, so incom zenship. Their course on the Nebraska bill. and subsequently in Congress, showed, on the contrary, their peculiar readiness to restrain the rights of foreign immigrants. They have no better opinion of foreigners than Mr. Bell has, and they see, what he has not yet opened to the extent of its Anti-Slavery principle. his eyes to, that to diminish foreign immigra- parts with nothing in fact that has made it a tion is to retard the growth of the free States. In this senseless crusade against foreigners, the nothing in relation to Slavery, that meets the Free Soil Mr. Bell finds himself marching along, lock-step, with the Slave Propagandist Mr. Pike, who, at a recent meeting of Know Nothings in this city, is reported by the American Organ to have held the following lan-

would throw the United States Senate into Free State hands. There would soon be ten new States, of which eight would certainly be free, and the other two as likely as not. If we wait till that time, don't you see that the North will do what they please with Slavery? But this great party would act as the conservative. How is it in Arkansas? We cast 30,000 votes, and in two months from the time Sam was in-troduced he had 10,000 of them, and on the Philadelphia platform they would carry the State. It was no consequence to the laboring men of New York whether Slavery went into Such stuff as this may do for American gen

ork for no pay, from American laboring men;

and for Northern men, who, while with philan-

for his prejudice against the blacks, cherish in itself upon a right footing.

"He looked upon politics philosophically

Now was the time for the American party to act in the South. A delay of five or six years

their own hearts a prejudice no less detestable against the "Paddies," as an Anti-Slavery par at the North, some time since, insu styled the Irish laborers; but sensible and lib eral men must be revolted by it.

THE "AMERICAN PARTY" OF MASSACHU.

At the Know Nothing State Council held in Boston, Thursday of last week, an Address to the People was adopted, sustaining the action of the Massachusetts delegates in the recent National Convention at Philadelphia. The ad-dress is signed by John W. Foster, President of the Council, and by a committee of one from each county in the State. It closes with the

ollowing preamble and resolutions:
"The State Council of Massachusetts with pride and entire unanimity endorse the action of her delegates to the Convention at Philadelphia, and in so doing but reflect the public sentiment of our citizens. We accept the plat-form promulgated by those delegates and their associates on the 14th June, as expressive of associates on the 14th June, as expressive of our sentiments; and, declaring our unabated attachment to American principles, and our determination to do all in our power to extend the time of residence requisite for naturalizathe time of residence requisite for naturaliza-tion, to prevent the deportation by foreign au thorities of criminals and paupers to our shores and to extend the constitutional limitation of birth now existing as to the President of the United States to other high officers, especial those intrusted with the very grave powers diplomatic positions, this Council hereby de-clares itself independent of that or any organization which places these principles subordinate and secondary to their Pro-Slavery objects and determinations. Therefore, "Resolved, That this organization be hence.

forth known as the American Party in Massa-chusetts, and does hereby sever all connection with the majority of the National Council recently assembled at Philadelphia. "Resolved, That this party affirm with renew

ed energy the distinctive principles of Americanism which we have heretofore expressed. the South, in attempting to send Papists into the late Council at Philadelphia, affords grounds for suspicion that they have other and ulterior objects in view, which they seek to strengther an alliance with the American party.

* Resolved, That this party hereafter stands

distinctly pledged to use all constitutional means to effect the restoration of the prohibition clause of the Missouri Compromise, and to secure free institutions in Kansas and Nebraska, "Resolved, That the interests of the whole of men of all parties in Massachusetts and the ciples we profess.
"Resolved, That the Massachusetts Council

declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avow-ed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order as the fact that he himself is a member; and i recommends that there be no concealment o the place of meeting of subordinate Councils.

The Know Nothings of Massachusetts, instead of dissolving their organization, as a necessary preliminary to a union of the People of that State for Liberty, have resolved to perpetuate it. Henceforth they desire to be recognised as the American party. The veil of secresy is partially removed—their principles are to be avowed, and a member may make known the existence of the Order, and his own connection with it. But the ritual, and the extra-judicial oaths, the signs and passwords and the proceedings, are to be still veiled in secresy. What the Public knew before, the members may avow; what the Public did not know, is

"The distinctive principles they have heretofore expressed " are, proscription of foreigners, newed energy" they re-affirm them.

As to Slavery, the great Question of our coun try, they affirm no principle, they propose no definite line of policy. Against the single out rage, perpetrated by the Slave Power, in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, they manifest displeasure, and they pledge themselves "to use all constitutional means to effect its restoration, and secure free institutions in Kansas and Nebraska. That is all! That is the single bait thrown out to catch Anti-Slavery cy, who not only refused to encourage free labor, but actually squandered, upon the most men. Having made this pledge, they are cool enough to call for "the union and co-operation of the People of Massachusetts and the free States," and "invite the co-operation of men of all parties in Massachusetts and the free States, to maintain and advance the principles

> we profess "111 And so they think they can unite the masses of the free States in a crusade against foreign ers and Catholics, and in a fruitless effort to restore a Compromise, the passage of which originally, signalized the political death of every man from the free States who voted for it!

And this is "the lame and impotent conclusion" to which Northern seceding Anti-Slavery Know Nothingism seeks to conduct the American People! This is the grand platform on which men of all parties in the free States are to be rallied!

Are there any true men left in Massachusetts? Are we to have no movement in the glowing and throbbing with real Humanity with generous devotion to Human Freedom? Will a Commonwealth, once distinguished by its clear perception and noble advocacy o Human Rights, suffer itself to be belittled, befooled, and paralyzed, by a Party, proclaiming sistent with true Democracy, as that on which the Know Nothings have placed themselves?

The day of expectancy has gone by. Anti-Slavery men outside of the Order have waited long enough. The Order has acted, acted up stigma on our Republicanism-it puts forth demands of Liberty. Let us have done with shams, with petty expedients, with miserable side issues, with attempts to catch the People with guile, with quack prescriptions to reconcile Hunkerism and Conservatism with Lib-

eralism and Radicalism. Let the true men of Massachusetts now b heard, and with them let all those who are nembers of the Secret Order, and really desire to see Liberty triumphant, rally on such Principles as shall meet the requirements and arouse the enthusiasm of the masses of t

FUSION STATE CONVENTION IN VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, VT., June 27, 1855. The Free Soil or Fusion State Convention renominated, as follows: For Governor, Stephe Royce; Lieutenant-Governor, Ryland Fletche Treasurer, M. Batea. The Convention was a dressed by the President, the Hon. S. Morri

and that we are opposed to any alteration of any that we are opposed to any alteration of the subject, except such We have not yet received the official account thropic severity they berate the Southern man rejoice that one State in New England has put

form, as follows:
"XII. The An upon the ruins ar tion of the Whig an not be held in any obnoxious acts and obnoxious acts and that the systematic question by those putional hostility into a power, and brought it has therefore bec-the American party

NO. 44

THE TWELFTH SE

The position of the Party is defined in

pose of giving peak shown it impossible treme as those wh and as there can l to the laws, the Ni it the best guarant future peace to abi isting laws upon t in spirit and in sub their opinions, up declared, as the s cil, that Congres of Slavery in the exist, or to exclude into the Union bed does not recognise a part of its social mitting any express er of Congress to es any Territory. It Council, that Cong upon the subject or ries of the United ence by Congress the District of Col

of the spirit and i which the State of to the United State This section de ty on the Question part of the platfors plainly and thorou securing in it all while not a single North. By it, the 1. To shide ! ing laws respecting the Compromise Act, and the Nebr peal of the Misson

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Congress upon the the Territory of th 4. Against inte Slavery within the the ground that it spirit and intention the State of Maryl United States, and Thus on every Freedom, betwee Non-Slaveholding fully, unqualified and the Slave Por Its Northern ad responsibilities of "spit upon" the t

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to commence the State newspaper i next, with the title The Herald say nous to the soil, be very excellen over, appears to be The sunny side of sas could be appr the growing of th TRANSATLANTIC We find in the

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VERMONT.

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roclaiming

THE TWELFTH SECTION OF THE PLATFORM. The position of the National Know Nothing Party is defined in the 12th section of its Plat-

"XII. The American party, having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts and violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpeninty to the Union; and as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the ex-iating laws upon the subject of Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance.

"And regarding it the highest duty to avow

their opinions, upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared, as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its Constitution does or into the Union because its Constitution does or does not recognise the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermiting any expressions of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory. It is the sense of this National Council, that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery and it exists in ence by Congress with Slavery, as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the Na

This section defines the position of the Party on the Question of Slavery, in full. No other part of the platform limits or qualifies it. It is plainly and thoroughly Pro-Slavery, the South securing in it all that it has ever demanded, while not a single concession is made to the North. By it, the Party stands pledged-

1. To abide by and maintain the existing laws respecting the coastwise slave trade. the Compromise of 1850, the Fugitive Slave Act, and the Nebraska-Kansas Bill, with its repeal of the Missouri Compromise. 2. Against the right of Congress to deny the

application of any Territory claiming admision as a State into the Union, because its Contitution tolerates Slavery. 3. Against the propriety of legislation by

Congress upon the subject of Slavery "within the Territory of the United States."

4. Against interference by Congress with Slavery within the District of Columbia, "on he ground that it would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National

Thus on every issue, between Slavery and Freedom, between the Slave Interest and the Non-Slaveholding Interest, it commits itself fully, unqualifiedly, emphatically, to Slavery

and the Slave Power.

Its Northern adherents will try to shirk the responsibilities of such a position. They will "spit upon" the twelfth section, or say that it does not endorse the Missouri Compromise, or insist that it is not binding upon the individual members, any further than they may recognise it Give no quarter to such deception. Hold them to a rigorous responsibility. Adhesion to a Party occupying such a position, voting for its candidates, participating in its Conventions, giving it in any way aid or countenance, is adhering to and abetting Slavery and the Slave

ture was to meet on the 2d of July. The Herald calls it "the Missouri-Kansas Legislature,"
and says:

"The body of persons said to compose the
Legislature of Kansas is to meet on the 2d of
July, at Pawnee, in this Territory. They have
been ordered to assemble at that place by the
Governor. It is asserted, and no doubt truly,
that immediately after meeting they will adjourn to somewhere else—probably in Missouri.
It is also said, that first among their acts will
be one establishing Slavers in Kansas; and be one establishing Slavery in Kansas; and next, one declaring it a penal offence to say or do anything tending to bring that divine institution into reproach. No doubt this is their delectable programme, with respect to Slavery; and we have not one word to utter against it. They are at perfect liberty, so far as we are concerned, to go to the wildest excess in all this business. We do not in the remotest degree recognise the slightest vestige of right in a band of alien enemies, encamped in our midst, actuated by the most intense hatred, and plotting against the interests of two-thirds of the actual inhabitants of the Territory; and look to the Federal Government for protection against the outrages they may attempt to per-

We fear they will look in vain to the Federal Government for protection, for the only protection it and its sympathizers are disposed to ex-tend, is such as vultures give to lambs. The friends of Freedom in Kansas must look alone to the power of numerical strength at the ballot-box, and the physical and moral power to insure its being felt.

We notice that E. C. K. Garvey & Co. were o commence the publication of a weekly Free-tate newspaper in Topeka, on the first of July next, with the title of the Kansas Freeman. The Herald says that the grapo grows in every part of the Territory, and appears indigenous to the soil, and that the quality is said to be very excellent. "This latitude, the world over, appears to be the favorite one for vineyards. The sunny side of the numerous bluffs in Kansas could be appropriated to no better use than the growing of this delicious fruit."

** Comparison of four hundred surgeons, in Very Resting Put a secret of the award of the Great Price Admirable devotion and intepplity, "are received the award of the Great Price Admirable devotion and intepplity," and a surgeons, and the charge of the award of the Great Price Admirable devotion and interpolity," and a surgeons, and the charge of the award of the Great Price Capability, from all put and received with all the honors, and then day for the proposation of them Price Admirable devotion and interpolity," and a surgeons, and the charge of the award of the Great Price Capability, and a surgeons, and the charge of the price of all the price of all the price of the award of the Great Price Capability, and a large of the award of the Great Price Capability, and a large of the award of the Great Price Capability, and a large of the award of the Great Price Capability, and a large of the award of the Great Price Capability, and the capability of the award of the Great Price Capability, and the capability of the capabil Co., of Camberwell, London.

It is about one inch and a half in diameter, and contains six communicating copper wires—copper, of all metals, having the greatest capacity for conducting the electric current. Each communicating wire is regularly and perfectly insulated in gutta percha, making it when thus covered about one-quarter of an inch in diameter; the six insulated wires are then placed in a circular form, around a tarred hempen cord, and the spaces between them filled up with layers of tarred hempen, are bound firmly around the whole, and afterwards strong iron wires, of about the same diameter as the communicating wires when insulated, are wound spirally around, and the cable is completed. It is a cable of this description which the Transatiantic Submarine Telegraph Company propose to lay down, to bring the eastern and western continents into telegraphic intercourse. This Company has obtained from the Danish Government an exclusive privilege, for one hundred years, of the right to establish telegraphic communication across Greenland, Iceland, and the Farce Islands, as it had not been shown satisfactorily that it was practicable to transmit electricity sufficient for telegraphic intercourse.

A BLOW TO KNOW NOTHINGISM.—Hunter

taken, and the work prosecuted to secure a suc- A SLAVE LIBERATED ON ENGLISH SOIL.-

man and woman, with a prussic acid vial lying near them, were found sitting side by side at part in the affair was Mr. Justice R. F. Thomthe door of his father, at Brooklyn, one morn-ing last week. Letters found upon them prov-man with these words: "Are you a free man as, who at the beach received the liberated man with these words: "Are you a free man or a slave?" "I am a slave," was the reply.

"Then," said Mr. T. "in the name of her Meidred, and the unknown young woman was reesty the Queen, I now declare that you are free moved by the police. Her remains were suband at liberty, having landed on British soil." sequently taken charge of by some kind-hearted Christian ladies, who wept over her and strewed Christian ladies, who wept over her and strewed flowers upon her coffin; and a minister of the Gospel not only performed her funeral ceremonies, but preached an impressive sermon, in which he said he thought that "it were better to smooth over and cover up faults than to magnify them," though he believed the act of magnify them," though he believed the act of the magnify them, though he believed the act of the magnify them, along were here. It proved how. self-murder alone was hers. It proved, how-ritory. He was thereupon declared to be free, ever, that she was a well-known woman of infamous life, and that the young man was her paramour. The Commercial Advertiser con-cludes a review of the whole affair, with these

"If good and peaceable men, and pure and virtuous women, who have waited patiently their appointed days upon the earth, fulfilling their personal and social obligations, are to pass unnoticed to their graves, and bullies and prostitutes and self-murderers are to be honored in their death, virtue and morality and religion will speedily be brought into contempt, and vice and lewdness and infidelity be enthroned in their stead."

The passion for startling effects appears to be the mainspring of these unseemly exhibi-tions, and ministers of the Gospel appear to be among the special victims of this passion.

EARTHQUAKE AT BALTIMORE.—The American savs:

At about 18 minutes past 12 o'clock, Thurs-At about 18 minutes past 12 o'clock, Thurs-lay morning, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by and apparent explosion and cumbling noise. Anxious inquiry was made in the morning, but it was ascertained that the powder mills were all in good order, and that the shaking of the earth had proceeded from an explosion in a mightier magazine than those

constructed by human agency.

At York, Pa., the shock was truly startling, rousing the whole population, and creating such an excitement that but few were willing to re-

stronger and deeper hold on the earth than could have been produced from the explosion of powder.
On Madison avenue and at Mount Vernon

Power, against Freedom, Free Labor, and Free Labor Interests.

KANSAS.

We have received the Lawrence (Kansas)

Herald of Freedom of June 9th. The Legislature was to meet on the 2d of July. The Herald of Breedom of June 9th. The Legislature was to meet on the 2d of July. The Herald of State of Lawrence on the 2d of July. The Herald of State of Lawrence on the 2d of July. The Herald of State of Lawrence on the 2d of July. The Herald of State of Lawrence of the windows. Persons on boats and stampers coming up the bay and

Hillen road, about six miles from the city, that the shock was felt there with great severity,

PALMER'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG.—This

world-renowned invention is justly entitled to all the praise that has been bestowed upon it The history of the invention, like that of many of the most important scientific inventions, is somewhat remarkable and interesting. Dr. Palmer, the inventor, lost one of his own legs at the early age of eleven years. For several years he plodded about upon the clumsy crutch. Finally, he raised a sufficient amount of money to enable him to reach New York city. He there purchased the best artificial leg that could be obtained. After testing it thoroughly, he was quite dissatisfied with its operation Being an inventive genius, he requested one of his brothers to bring him a section of a willow standing upon his father's farm. Upon this he went to work with his jack-knife, and "shave." From this small beginning has resulted the celebrated "Palmer Leg." In 1851, Dr. Palmer sailed for London, to compete with Euro-pean inventors at the Great Exhibition. He was received with enthusiasm by the London surgeons, invited to all the colleges and hospi tals, and introduced as a conspicuous guest at a conversazione of four hundred surgeons, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

taken, and the work presented to secure a successful termination by the early part of 1858.

In connection with the Transatlantic Company, though possessing a separate and distinct organization, is the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Cempany, engaged in constructing a line of telegraph from St. Johns across to Newfoundland, the Gelf of St. Lawrence and Cape Bretton, to connect with heaving order in August next.

A SLAVE LIBERATED ON ENGLISH SOIL.—
The brity Young America, Captain Rodgers, of Baltimore, recently arrived at Savanna la Mar, Jamaica, having on board a slave steward, named Anderson, who said he belonged to a Mr. Robinson. On arriving in port, the Captain, it is said, knowing that if the slave landed on British soil he would become free, took great pains to keep him on board, and to prevent communication with any one on shore. A letter, however, says that, by some means, the report got wind, and the inhabitants became terriby excited. The magistrates considered it the duty of the customs officers to demand the liberation of the Slave. The conjugate the Newfoundland company propose to lay took and to act in concert for fifty years. In the conflict of the customs officers to demand the liberation of the slave. The consignment of the customs officers to demand the liberation of the slave. The consignment for the vessel, Mr. Mason, a magistrate and a member of Assembly, is reported to have said that the people had better look sharp what they were doing, or they might cause another Greytown scene. The people had better look sharp what they were doing, or they might cause another Greytown and thus make the capacity of their line capit in the soft of St. Lawrence make the capacity of their line capit in the soft of the customs officers to demand and and woman, with a prussic acid vial lying and the soft of St. Lawrence another of the vessel, Mr. Mason, a magistrate and a member of Assembly, is reported to have said that the people had better look sharp what they were doing, or they might cause very quiet during the week, but as holders did not press their cotton for sale, prices were main-tained and closed firm. Manchester market had been somewhat irregularly affected by the reaction in Liverpool. Breadstuffs were dull, at a considerable decline. Weather magnifi-

> When the case was fully investigated, it was shown by the slave's statement that the captain

"Then." said Mr. T., "in the name of her Maj

abducting one of her crew.

hat the power to punish theft does not neces

sarily include the power either to require or per-

The prohibitory liquor law encounters a pov

erful opposition in every State, and its enemies

as a last resort are driven to the pursuit of de-

vice. At Augusta, Maine, Chief Justice Shep

away all the bridges on the Welland and Os

On the 16th ultimo, the Lafayette (Indiana

Courier contained an advertisement of the ex

LAND WARRANTS .- The number of land war

rants issued up to the last of June, was 7,551

applications allowed, 11,084. Warrants are

The American or Know Nothing party in

Georgia have adopted the "Georgia platform,'

and nominated Hon. Garrett Andrews for Gov

We have favorable accounts of the agricultu

al interest in almost every region of this coun-

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Vermont.-The Vermont Free Soil or Fusion

State Convention assembled at Burlington on Wednesday, when the State ticket of last year

received in that city a majority of nearly twelves hundred votes. The vote was, for Elgee 3,415

for Merrick 2,237. This exhibits a considerable change in public sentiment there, produced no doubt by the proceedings of the late National Council on the Catholic question.

Filibustero prospects were looking up in Mexico. Colonel Wheat, of Cuban memory, had passed through Aspinwall, en route to Acapulco, to assume a General's commission, already signed for him by Alvarez. His staff had been duly appointed, and only awaited the arrival of their commander. A printing press, from the house of Messrs. Hoe & Co., of New York, had arrived in Acapulco. It is destined for the propagation of liberal principles, and was received with all the honors, and then duly baptized.

try. We are just at the crisis, however.

selling at \$110 @ \$111.

ernor.

mit the practice of such a crime.

reaction in Liverpool. Breadstuffs were dull, at a considerable decline. Weather magnificent.

By this arrival, we have some information respecting the Allied successes before Sebastopol, but as letters lag ten days behind the telegraphic dispatches, we know nothing beyond the words published by Government. From these, it would appear that the fight for the Mamelon was obstinate—not fewer than 5,000 men being put hors de combat—and the success was complete, 62 guns having fallen into the hands of the French. An important element in the victory is, that the French, from their new position, can reach the ships in the harbor of Sebastopol.

Copious details are at hand of the attack on Kertsch; also, telegraphic announcements of further successes in the Sea of Azoff, where the fleets attacked and destroyed the stores at Taganrog, Marioupol, and Genitchi. Accounts of these last exploits are yet rather meager. A boat expedition, to be conveyed in steamers to the shallow water, is fitting out in all haste at Portsmouth, destination supposed to be Perekop. On the Tchernaya, and in the Baltic, we have no new movements. The Russians are stated (but doubtfully) to have evacuated the whole of their Circassian territory. Duke Constantine is appointed Regent of Russia in the event of Alexander's decease.

We have interesting news of the Empress of France.

Mr. Fillmore is quite a lion at the English and set at liberty.

The United States Consul at Kingston has and demanded the punishment of the negroes for forcibly boarding an American vessel, and We have read an anecdote, credited to the New York Express, wherein it is represented that some one who had declared the power to exist in Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, was dreadfully disconcerted

when asked by his triumphant opponent if it France.
Mr. Fillmore is quite a lion at the English did not necessarily follow that it had also the power to establish Slavery here. We believe

THE RECENT SUCCESSES BEFORE SEBASTOPOL In order to form a correct notion of the operations of the Allies on the 7th of June, against the Russian works at Sebastopol, it is desirable to refer to a description of these works. Every one is aware that the ground before Sebastopol one is aware that the ground before Sebastopol is intersected with ravines descending to the sea—these ravines being divided from each other by ridges, upon which both the Russian works and the principal batteries of the besieging armies are erected. The ravine furthest to the northeast, and on the extreme right of the Allied position, in front of what is now called the Inkerman attack, is that descending to the Careening Harbor. It was at one time intended by the Allies to take possession of the whole of the north ridge, down to the Careening Harbor, but the Russians crossed the ravine with great determination, and established two works on the lower slope of it—one at 800 yards and the other at 400 yards from the second parallel. These redoubts have probably ere this fallen fects in its form and provisions as a means of escape from its penalties. In pointing these out for amendment, they will render valuable serley has dheided that Municipal Judges and Justices of the Peace have no jurisdiction for punishing liquor sellers under the second section of the law, which can only be done by indictment and trial by jury in the Supreme These redoubts have probably ere this falle into the hands of the Allies, for General Peli Canada West, was visited on the 24th and 25th sier's dispatch of the 9th of June says: "The enemy have completely abandoned the right shore of the Careening Bay." This is an imof June by a terrible rain storm, which swept wego creeks, and destroyed eight or ten mill-dams. The crops of oats and corn on the flats portant position, commanding the ships in port, and almost intercepting the entrance to the

The next ridge is that on which the Malakoff and opposite to it, at a distance of about a mile and a half, the Victoria redoubt has been erected by the Allies. The Victoria attack, carried on by the French, is directed from this point against the tower and adjoining works. Descending nearer to the tower, and about five hundred yards in front of it, is the Mamelon, which is described as commanding the tower itself. The conquest and occupation of this hill by the French is the result of the contest of June 7. hibition of the original paintings, by Dubuff, of Adam and Eve. the Temptation and Expulsion. Can they be the genuine works that are thus still trundled over the land? It is twenty years or more since we saw them in the Atlantic test of June 7.

The Malakoff tower itself, being one of the

few works in masonry on the land side of Se-bastopol, was long since reduced to ruins; but it is now enclosed by a very high semicircular parapet of earth, pierced with twelve embrasures, and surrounded by a ditch. From the tower parapet, broken at a half-way by a battery of sixteen guns on two faces, and thus flanking the curtain between this point and the tower. Another battery of twelve guns on the hill above Careening Bay is connected with this work by a further parapet, which extends to the sea. We apprehend that the works taken on the 7th June are outside this line. The Redan is separated from the Malakoff tower by what is termed the Middle Ravine, and stands upon the ridge between the Woronzoff Ravine and this Middle Ravine. On this ridge stands the Allied Crown Battery, fronting the apex of the Redan, which was further defened by an abattis, and by a strong party of riflemen lodged in a stone which was further defened by an abattis, and by a strong party of riflemen lodged in a stone quarry in front of the work, and which quarry was carried by the British on the 7th of June. Sebastopol, it is to be remembered, is not a fortress, but a town defended by a chain of forts and field fortifications. From this description, it will be noticed that the several attacks of the Wednesday, when the State ticket of last year was unanimously re-nominated, as follows: For Governor, Stephen Royce; Lieut. Governor, Roland Stetder; Treasurer, M. Bates. The resolutions adopted by the Convention commend the secession of the Northern delegates from the Philadelphia Convention, declare the time for a compromise with Slavery to have passed, and strongly denounce the Nebraska Kansas act. The Prohibitory Liquor law was also commended. it will be noticed that the several attacks of the besieging armies are advancing pari passu on parallel lines, and that the recent operations of the French and English, although distinct, assist each other, and are essential to the success of the common enterprise—the plan of the Allies being to enclose the Russian line of fortifications within another line which shall gradually act. The Prohibitory Liquor law was also commended.

Judicial Election in New Orleans.—An election was held in Louisiana, on Monday last, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State. E. T. Merrick was the Know Nothing candidate, and John K. Elgee the candidate of the anti-Know Nothings. A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans states that the latter received in that cites majority of nearly twelve.

We now proceed to give the official accounts of these operations.

Gen. Pellissier's first dispatches are quite

dramatic: "June 6, 10 P. M.—To-day, with our Allies, for assault were given, and one hour afterward our eagles floated over the Mamelon Vert, and our eagles floated over the Mamelon Vert, and over the two redoubts of Careening Bay. The artillery of the enemy fell into our hands. We have taken four hundred prisoners. Our legions occupy the conquered works. On their side, our Allies, with their usual resolution, carried the works in the quarries, and established themselves there. All the troops showed the most admirable devotion and intrepidity."

"June 8.—Last evening we took possession of sixty-two guns in the captured redoubts. Thirteen officers were made prisoners. Our loss, which has not been accurately ascertained, is considerable, as might have been expected from so great a result."

that Lord Raglan omits to mention how the British were engaged, or if they were engaged at all. General Pellissier's dispatch informs us that his English allies carried the rifle works the quarry.
Pellissier's latest dispatches are:

"June 10, 11½ P. M.—The combat of the 7th was more advantageous for us than I at first announced. It raced in our hands 502 prisoners (of whom 20 are officers) and 73 pieces of

"June 11, 11 P. M.—We are consolidation ourselves in the new works. We have been able to fire with the Russian mortars on their ships, which have gone still further off. We are preparing new batteries. Pellissier."

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S ACCOUNT.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S ACCOUNT.

Prince Gortschakoff telegraphs to St. Petersburgh, evening of the 8th of June:

"After two days of heavy bombardment, three French divisions attacked redoubt No. 7 at 6 o'clock last evening, and occupied redoubts Kamtschatka, Selenghinsk, and Volhynia, and a battery between Selenghinsk and bastion No. 1. Our troops retook the Kamtschatka redoubt, but the French poured in fresh reserves and took it once more. We finally remained masters of that battery, the French holding a lodgment near, whence we hope to drive them. ment near, whence we hope to drive them.
Our soldiers fought admirably, in proof of
which I may state that the enemy's loss exceeds ours. He has lost 2,500 men, and we
have taken 275 men and 7 officers prisoners, as well as 2 French cannon."
HEIGHTS OF THE TCHERNAYA.

Gheisk, which took place on the 3d, 5th, and 6th of June, have perfectly succeeded. The public buildings and numerous Government magazines of provisions have been burned, and thus an immense loss of supplies has been inflicted on the enemy. The operations were conducted with great vigor and rapidity—the Allies having only one man wounded, although opposed by 3,500 soldiers at Taganrog."

Details could not be received in England before the 18th or 19th of June.

An extensive boat expedition is being fitted out at Portsmouth, for service in the shallow

out at Portsmouth, for service in the shallow waters of the Sea of Azoff. The Russians are about to build a railroad through the Isthn

of Perekop.

Miss Nightingale is on her way to England, on board the Cunard steamer Jurd. She is convalescent from her attack of fever, but is recommended to recruit her strength at home

fever take place daily, and around the town new ground has been broken for cemeteries. The houses are mostly in ruins and the air putrid.
Seventeen hundred Turks have been sent to

General Vivian, as the first instalment of the Turkish contingent with English officers. An Imperial manifesto, dated St. Petersburgh, present Emperor Alexander, the Grand Duke Constantine shall be Regent during the minori-

to the Shah of Persia the accession of Alexander II, and to persuade the Shah to keep steady to his neutral policy.

THE BALTIC—THE FLEET OFF CRONSTADT.

tis now enclosed by a very high semicircular parapet of earth, pierced with twelve embrasures, and surrounded by a ditch. From the tower to the Careening Bay there runs a long line of parapet, broken at a half-way by a battery of sixteen guns on two faces, and thus flanking the curtain between this point and the tower. Another battery of twelve guns on the hill above Careening Bay is connected with this work by a further parapet, which extends to the sea. We apprehend that the works taken on the 7th June are outside this line. The Redan is separated from the Molekoff tower by what is

person.
Admiral Baynes's (English) squadron, numbering 15 sail, anchored in the Great Belt on the 13th inst.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1855. To the Editor of the National Era:

The liquor dealers are out with a circular appealing to their brethren, throughout the State, to subscribe \$80,000 toward publishing, in this city, a daily newspaper devoted to their interest. has promised to subscribe \$20,000, whenever the sum first named shall have been raised, provided he has charge of the newspaper in question. He is one of the thousands of rich, ambitious vulgarians, who are now springing up all over the country, and who will, if we don't look out for them, get a controlling influence in the State and National Legislatures. One of the strangest things in this city is the extreme difficulty with which many people become acquainted with the most ordinary items we opened fire against the external works, and to-morrow, please God, we will take them!"

"June 7, 11 P. M.—At half past 6 our signals whose minds it is impossible to impregnate with the smallest item of current information. These are mostly foreigners, unable to read English. or any other language, probably, as there are newspapers here in all the leading European newspapers here in all the leading European tongues. One of the most remarkable illustrations of this fact is just now exhibited in a huge list, placarded on the walls of the Post Office, of unpaid letters deposited in the office, and there remaining since the prepayment act went into force. The Post Office authorities made extraordinary efforts to have the fact of this change taking place universally known, and the news-

A very interesting occasion is presented to the lovers of miniature humanity while in process of education, to visit the exhibition of the public schools of this city, which takes place in Niblo's Saloon, on Friday, the 29th instant. All the primary and ward schools of the city are to participate in the affair, which will extend throughout the day and evening. Beside the usual exercises of reading, reciting, declamation, singing, &c., there will be fine displays of penmanship, by the boys and girls, and needlework, embroidery, &c., by the females. Prizes are to be awarded by the Board of Education, for the best efforts presented in each particular department. Although there are such multitudes of raggod, dirty, idle children in New York, who are educating themselves for a grand crop of thieves, vagabonds, drunkards,

a grand crop of thieves, vagabonds, drunkards, and murderers—the latter class, however, being almost certain to occupy, involuntarily, an ele-vated position in society, at the hour of death—

almost certain to occupy, involuntarily, an elevated position in society, at the hour of death—the city is really in the enjoyment of an excellent school system.

Those street-walking young ladies who were lately sent, under the orders of Fernando Wood, "Esquire," to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, have occasioned a little diversion from the usually quiet character of that establishment. Not liking the quality of the viands set before them, which they thought were fit only for such ordinary persons as the governors and matrons, they fell en masse upon the culinary department, and swept everything "by the board." Tables were upset, crockery demolished, the offensive edibles promiscuously scattered, and such a jumble of affairs introduced, as it will take a week to re-arrange. Several attempts to defend the kitchen were vigorously repulsed by the indomitable girls, who, however, finally, were vanquished by the masculine auxiliaries of the defeated cooks and matrons. The girls say their bread was mouldy; and some city editors, apparently well acquainted with affairs on Blackwell's Liland city acredence some city editors, apparently well acquainted with affairs on Blackwell's Island, give credence

THE SCULPTOR, POWERS .- An extract from Florence letter published in the National In-"As you requested, I asked Mr. Powers when he thought of visiting his native land, in accordhe thought of visiting his native land, in accordance with the wish expressed by Congress. I do not think he has yet been officially advised of the appropriation by which he has been honored. Through the public papers and private correspondence only, I believe, has he yet received information of the wishes of the National Legislature. However, I hope Mr. Powers will not stand on ceremony, nor do I think he will. He has been for some time preparing to go home," and you may look out for him some ime next fall. He has almost finished his great statue of America, which will immediately be shipped for New York; but he will remain here until he gets his statue of Webster, ordered by the city of Boston, ready for the bronze foundry. When the work is so far achieved, he will set out for America."

MAINE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION .-The State Temperance Convention commenced its session at Bangor, June 26th. Hon. George Downes, of Calais, was chosen Chairman, and Mayor Haywood, of this city, permanent Pres-

Admiral Boxer is dead. He is succeeded by Admiral Fremantle.

The Viceroy of Egypt is enrolling a force of 5,000 blacks in the Soudan.

Correspondence gives account of the miserable state of Eupatoria. War and "allied occupation" have despoiled the inhabitants of everything they possessed. For some time past, the citizens have been subsisting on a scanty allowance of flour, given them by the British. Forty or fifty deaths from exhaustion and low fever take place daily, and around the town cipled politicians, for party purposes; and com-mending Governor Morrill as a worthy chief magistrate, and well deserving a re-election.

Both Governor Morrill and Neal Dow were

expected, but were not present—the latter was kept away by serious illness. The Convention was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Peck and Mr. Walton, of Portland, Hon. Mr. Downes, Hon. J. S. K. Haywood, and others. Mr. Peck gave THE DEMOCRATS OF MAINE held their State

Convention last week, and nominated Samuel Wells for Governor. Mr. Parris, their candidate of last year, declined a renomination. The Convention, according to the Portland Advertiser, encountered some difficulty in passing a resolution endorsing the present Administration for its adhesion to the ancient landmarks of the Democratic party. To this resolution the chairman of the Committee dissented, as implying an endorsement of the Missouri compromise. After several speeches had been made, an amendment was adopted, as follows: "It being understood that this resolution is expressive of no opinion upon the repeal of the Missouri compromise."

Mexico.-The steamer Orizaba arrived at New Orleans on the 26th ultimo, with city of Mexico dates to the 19th. Santa Anna had resurned to the capital, and the Government pa pers published accounts of the defeat of several small parties of revolutionists.

Alvarez had defeated the Government troops near Mexalto, with a loss of 500 men in killed

and wounded. General Alvarez had also, in conjunction with General Comefort, taker Sonora; and the united forces of the two generals were investing Morelia.

Communication between Monterey and San
Louis Potosi was prohibited by the Government, and all the troops that could be spared

were ordered to Nueva Leon, to attempt the recapture of Monterey.

General Woll had defended Matamoras to

the last. His force consisted only of 600 men.

The Plague.—The plague said to exist in New York turns out to be some half dozen cases of an eruptive disease called pustule maligne. A few cases existed last year. It is characterized by the appearance of a pimple, rapidly increasing in size to that of an ordinary boil, with symptoms resembling those of a carbuncle, great symptoms resembling those of a carbuncle, great fever, and very severe constitutional disturbance. One or two of the cases have recovered, but they have generally been fatal in a few days. The disease is not a new one, though unfrequent there; it is not of a contagious char-

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "The patent clastic horse-shoe has received the unqualified approbation of veterinary surgeons, horse-owners, &c.; and as a preventive of those universal foot diseases of horses, viz: corns, sore heels, quarter-cracks, &c., it is no doubt almost invaluable. It has been thoroughly tested in this

MAINE WHIG CONVENTION .- The straight-out MAINE WHIG CONVENTION.—The straight-out Whigs held a State Convention, at Portland, on the 28th, and nominated Isaac Reed, of Waldoborough, for Governor. The meeting was large and harmonious. Resolutions were passed decidedly anti-Nebraska, anti-Know Nothing, and opposed to the present liquor law, although favoring stringent laws regulating traffic in inoxicating drinks. THE COMPROMISE.—The New York Courier

and Enquirer, which takes strong ground for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise,

be restored, but, until restored, Kansas should never be admitted into the Union, either as a free or slave State. Her very existence is a libel on honest legislation, and, as far as prac-ticable, it must be ignored." A large meeting was lately held at Green-eastle, Indians, at which the Hon. J. Scott Harrison (son of the late General Harrison) was unanimously nominated for the Presidency of the United States.

Connecticut is free from debt, and owns some \$400,000 of bank stock, independent of its School Fund of \$2,000,000. The Comptroller estimates the receipts in the treasury for the coming year at \$198,871, and the expenditures at \$155,000.

The American Agriculturist gives an account of a fraudulent article manufactured in this country, and sold to farmers as Chilian guano. It is prepared so as to look and smell like guano, but is comparatively worthless. Farmers should beware.

should beware.

In November next, Charles Dickens will commence the publication of a new serial tale, to be completed in twenty monthly parts. It will be illustrated by Hablot Browne,

WHO WANTS A CHEAP DOCUMENT! We are from time to time requested to pub-

Elder.
7. Southern Sentiment, by a Southern Wo-

man. 8. Democratic Platform, adopted at Baltimore, July 1, 1852.
9. Whig Platform, adopted at Baltimore

une 8, 1852.
10. Free Democratic Platform, adopted at Pittsburgh, August 11, 1852.
11. Jefferson's Minutes of Debate in 1776, on the Declaration of Independence—Original

Pract, &c.
12. Jefferson's Minutes of Debate on the Articles of Confederation-all of both debates re lating to Slavery.

13. The Mauvaises Terres of Nebraska, by

J. G. W. 14. The Issue, by Dr. Wm. Elder. 15. Extracts from the Madison Papers.
16. Elliot's Debates on Virginia—State Convention on the Federal Constitution—Extracts.
17. Do. in the North Carolina Convention on

do.—Extracts.

18. The Slave Trade, and Slavery in the British Colonies, &c.—Dr. Wm. Elder.

19. The Minister Hunting the Slave—Henry Ward Beecher.

20. New York Bible Society and its Preach er—Relations to Slavery.

21. Elliot's Debates in the Pennsylvania
Convention on the Federal Constitution—Ex-

22. Debates in the South Carolina Conven tion on the Federal Constitution.

23. Extracts from Jefferson's Notes on Virginia. 24. Extracts from Jefferson's Plan of a Con-

stitution for Virginia. 25. Extracts from Jefferson's Correspond

ence.
26. Examination of the Fugitive from Ser rice Clause of the Federal Constitution.

27. Extracts from Jefferson's Correspond nce—concluded. These extracts furnish the

most complete views of Jefferson's Opinions on Slavery, ever published separately.

28. Exciting Debates in Congress, 1790— from Annals of Congress.

29. Do. in Congress in 1793—from do.

30. Tucker's State of Slavery in Virginia.

31. Examination of the Mosaic Laws of Servitude, by William Jay.

32. The Paramount Question.

33. Senator Atchison and the Territory of Nebraska.

Nebraska.

34. Modern Parable of the Prodigal Son. 35. Clause in the Nebraska Bill relating to Aliens—Remarks of Mr. Chase.

36. Native Americanism and the So-called

on the Nebraska-Kansas Bill.
38. Copious Extracts from the Great Debate on Emancipation, in the Legislature of Virginia, in 1832. 39. Southern Democracy.

40. Southern Ideas about Property.
41. Ohio and the Nebraska Bill—Conduct of

its Legislature.
42. Domestic Institutions of Cuba—Interven tion Demanded.

43. Conquest of Cuba—The First Demon

stration.
44. The Test Vote in the House on the Ne braska-Kansas Bill. 45. The Duty of Northern Men—The Hou for Union Come.
46. Remarks on the Remark of Edward Ev

46. Remarks on the Remark of Edward Sterett, that no Material Interest is at Stake.

47. Parties and Slavery.

48. Shall there be a Party of Freedom?

49. The Difference—Two Millions and Fif-

teen Millions.
50. The Programme of a Party of Freedon

in power.

51. An Argument with the New York Tribune on the Old Policy.

52. The Movements of our Home Population—the only article of the kind ever published. 53. Speculations of Southern Politicians concerning the Union.

In this wonderful age, Art lays her master touches through the mountains and the mud-makes her machin of wood and iron to act as if with knowledge—and an

wo trend on are hallowed by Art. Art winds the railway through the mountains and the mod—makes her machines of wood and iron to act as if with knowledge—and annihilates space with lightning, tamed down to the tutelage of a boy. Nothing is too lofty for her touch, and nothing too humble.

A new proof of this old conviction has just fallen under our notice, in the shape of a CATHARTIC PILLs, from the Laboxatory of that world-renowned Chemist, Doctor J. C. AYER.

If we understand the subject, he has carried that article to the farthest perfection of which it is capable. Instead of employing drugs in its composition, as we have always thought the necessary and only way, he has with consumate skill extracted the wirtues of the medicine to be employed, and combined them alone in their purity to gether. The composition is then mixed and rolled by machinery and steam power into a spheroid pill, which is wrapped in an envelope of gelatine, for protection from the effects of weather or time, and then thickly coated with sugar, to serve as its passport over the palate. Notwithstanding all this labored perfection, they are offered to the Public at less than one cent each. However humble the department, we think this may be safely characterized as the consummation of Art in its line.

HOME TESTIMONY.

Royal Smyth, of Boston, writes that, by the use of a single bottle of W 18 TA R P'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, he was cured of a deep-seated cold and vicinety, and in a few weeks was entirely cured. Surely, sach as reflections are received in a calculation of all manuscripts which the Publishing Committee shall consider worthy of a place in its composition in the endition of the little of the first of the course of the state of the surely sach and the boule of our friends, to offer a second, third, and fourth premium, for such manuscripts which the Publishing Committee shall consider worthy of a place in the total course, accompanied with night sweats and vomiting, with severe pain in the side, loss of appetite, &c. His physic

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BALTIMORE MARKET. We are from time to time requested to publish own; being burned in so horrible a manner, that he survived his noble action but a few days.

A very interesting occasion is presented to the lovers of miniature humanity while in process of education, to visit the exhibition of the public schools of this city, which takes place in Niblo's Saloon, on Friday, the 29th instant. All the primary and ward schools of the city are to participate in the affair, which will extend throughout the day and evening. Beside the usual exercises of reading, reciting, declamation, singing, &c., there will be fine displays of penmanship, by the boys and girls, and needlework, embroidery, &c., by the females. Prizes are to be awarded by the Board of Education, for the best efforts presented in each particular department. Although there are such multitudes of ragged, dirty, idle children dering them, for twenty-five center, ...

age.

From the following table of contents, any reader may judge whether the work is desirated as the state of the stat

MARKETS.

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Prosecution of any class of Claims against the Govern-ment upon reasonable terms, if successful—if not, no charge will be made. Land Warrants selling at \$1.10 per acre. He refers to Sonators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Heads of the various Departments of the Gen-eral Government.

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Virginia.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH,

WASHINGTON, D. C. within your province to know what the slave oligarchs say of the horrible and distressing "white slavery" of the Free North, and how much better it would be for the workingmen of the North to become slaves, together with their wives and children, and enjoy the blessings of the patriarchal sytem. But this is strange doctrine for the Tribune to hold. The free-born Briton is no slave, except by the literary meta-The linglish population of this country has something better to do than to employ their time in answering all the absurd declamation indulged in with respect to England by a large portion of the American popular Press; but as the writer of the "European Imbroglio," in the New York Tribune of June 5th, in answer to yours of June 2d, appears to be a more than ordinarily accomplished Anglophobe, permit me to take part in the controversy. The American public will do justice to the economical extravagance of the Tribune. I do not opine that the 40,000,000 serf system of industry and prohibitory duties will find many real admirers among the influential portion of this community. The Tribune says:

"The best thing that could happen to Turkey ould be for Russia to swallow her up." Now, the true motive for Russian aggression Now, the true motive for Russian aggression was, that Turkey was progressing so rapidly that Nicholas feared "the sick man" was getting to stand too firmly upon his legs. The recent firman of the humane and enlightened Abdul Mejid, giving to Christians and Jews civil equality with the Mahommedans, speaks for the swift spread of liberal ideas, and the decadence of the barbaric system of military rule which the Tribune would like to reintroduce into Turkey at the point of Muscovite baronets. bayonets.

But, waiving the question of the abstract

benefit to Turkey, which would result if Russia were to "swallow it up"—granting hypotheti-cally that such would be a desirable event in the abstract, not only for Turkey, but for the whole civilized world—what follows? Does it ensue that that fact affords any justification for ensue that that fact allords any justification for Russie's violent seizure of the provinces of Mol-davia and Wallachia? Is international brigand-age to be sanctioned in this age, in the midst of the old and settled communities of Europe? See what such a principle would lead to! Let it be deemed better that Belgium and Switzerland should be "swallowed up" by France. Would that justify a violent seizure of Belgium and that justify a violent seizure of Belgium and Switzerland? Napoleon III needs no better plea than this for continuing the occupation of Rome. It were better, suppose, that Cuba should be "swallowed up" by the thirty-one States. Would that justify a filibustering assault upon Cuba? This jejune principle would bring us all back to barbarian brigandage and the ninth century again. Here is the weak point of the *Tribune's* logic, even when taken upon its own ground. The Allies are combating for international law, against lawless piracy. If Moldavia or Wallachia wish to exchange the lenient rule of the Sultan for the suzerainty verse enough not to appreciate the blessings hat would accrue to them under Russian rule, Russia has no right to compel them to become the victims of her ambition, even though it be for their own good. Tried by this test, the house of cards raised with so much labor by

the Tribune falls to the ground.

I am glad that the question, as accepted by the Tribune, is, whether the "outward action" of England as a community has helped to "civilize" the world? The rank and file of Anglophobes on this continent, (more distinguished for their turbulence than their intelligence,) shriek and gibber at the very name of "civilization," like owls of the night. It is something for an Anglophobe to acknowledge the benefit of "civilization" in the abstract. It is a dan-Those who rave at the very idea of "civilizawho detest Shakspeare because he was an Englishman, and warn you from books printed in London, hold a more logical position. The *Tribune* does not profess to hate England because she has thrown off the allegiance of because she has thrown off the allegiance of the Pope, or because in past times she has been the bulwark of Protestantism, or because in the present age she led the way in railroads, in the present age she led the way in railroads, it is just now our boast that we have at length succeeded in detaching our Government from the Kansas and Nebraska Act, and we shall succeeded in detaching our Government from the Kansas and Nebraska Act, and we shall succeeded in detaching our Government from the Kansas and Nebraska Act, and we shall succeeded in detaching our Government from the Kansas and Nebraska Act, and we shall succeeded in detaching our Government from the Kansas and Nebraska Act, and we shall succeeded in detaching our Government from the Kansas and Nebraska Act, and we shall succeeded in detaching our Government from the Kansas and Nebraska Act, and we shall succeeded in detaching our Government from the Kansas and Nebraska Act, and we shall succeeded in detaching our Government from the Kansas and Nebraska Act, and we shall succeeded in detaching our Government from the Kansas and Nebraska Act, and we shall succeeded in detaching our Government from the Kansas and Nebraska Act, and we shall succeeded in detaching our Government from the Kansas and Nebraska Act, and we shall succeeded in detaching our Government from the Kansas and Nebraska Act, and we shall succeeded in detaching our Government from the Kansas and Nebraska Act, and we shall succeeded in detaching our Government from the Kansas and Nebraska Act, and we shall succeeded in detaching the first our coming elections in the Northern States be made to express the sentiments of the people on the continuous from the first our coming elections in the Northern States because the first our coming elections in the Northern States because the first our coming elections in the Northern States because the first our coming elections in the Northern States because the first our coming elections in the Northern States because the first our coming elections in the penny postage, the trans-Atlantic steam packet lines, or in the exhibitions of industry for all nations. This is a great deal, and places this writer far above his fellows. The mere the penny postage, the trans-Atlantic steam packet lines, or in the exhibitions of industry for all nations. This is a great deal, and places this writer far above his fellows. The mere fact, that the question is so stated, is conclusive on the point that the Anglophobe of the New York Tribune is one of the most accompliance in the point that the Anglophobe of the New York Tribune is one of the most accompliance in the boast latt we have at length the people on the one issue, the repeal of the Kansas and Nebraska Act, and we shall present along our whole column a firm, unwavering front, of overwhelming strength, and obtain an irresistible prestige of success for the New York Tribune is one of the most accompliance.

New York Tribune is one of the most accomplished representatives of his class.

You, sir, have credited the Northern country with the fact, that she has been the most successful founder of colonies over the surface of the globe. This seems a bitter pill for our Anglophobe; so he gets clear of it by saying, the colonists were individual Englishmen, flying from the oppression of the English community. from the oppression of the English community.

For the sake of argument, be it entirely as he would make out. Is it no honor to England to have reared such individuals, and to have nursed the arts, laws, language, and ideas, which the colonists bore away with them? Are not the French Huguenots an honor to the French community, even although France expelled them from her bosom? And may not modern Englishment take order in the Pilgrim Fathers. have reared such individuals, and to have nursed the arts, laws, language, and ideas, which the colonists bore away with them? Are not the French Huguenots an honor to the French community, even although France expelled them from her bosom? And may not modern Englishmen take pride in the Pilgrim Fathers, and our great forefathers of the seventeenth century, because they were persecuted in their time? That we are prodigiously proud of them, I do not affect to deny; and, believe me, their spirit still lives in the English community. As to Australia, which was not peopled by political or religious exiles, it is said, "no portion of credit is due to the community" (of England.) In 1852 alone, the British Isles sent out 87,000 of her population to the gold fields, to build up a civilized community in the Southern Hemisphere. I must beg to think, that in so doing the British community had deserved well of the a civilized community in the Southern Hemisphere. I must beg to think, that in so doing the British community had deserved well of the friends of civilization the world over. Why is New Zealand so conveniently omitted from the formidable indictment? At the Cape, "Great Britain is frequently in hot water with the Caffees;" so is the Dutch Republic, and so on this continent are the American people with the Red men. Set off the Cherokees against the Caffres. Those who live in glass houses ought not to be so ready at throwing stones. I do not wish to press any charge against either the English or American people on this head; when a civilized people comes in contact with aborigines, their mutual relations are very seldom what we all should wish them to be.

Now as to Ireland. "England has made it a desert." Did you ever see a desert so green? This Sahara is all an emerald oasis! Did you ever see a desert contain 6,500,000 inhabitants, and those mainly agricultural? Why, Ireland is more densely peopled to the square mile than any other purely agricultural? Why, Ireland is more densely peopled to the square mile than any other purely agricultural. phere. I must beg to think, that in so doing

ever know a small desert contain 6,500,000 inhabitants, and those mainly agricultural? Why, Ireland is more densely peopled to the square mile than any other purely agricultural country in Europe. As to the change of land under the Encumbered Estates Act, it happens that the Celt is regaining possession of the land from his vicious and good-for-nothing landlords. The proportion of English and Scotch settlers is inconsiderable; they are a happy change from the old proprietors. I speak from the knowledge of the published reports of the Commission; and the feeling in Ireland, with respect to change of property, is the reverse of what this writer would have you think, except among the bankrupt proprietors themselves.

POSTAGE ON BACK NUMBERS OF NEWSPA-PERS.—Back numbers of newspapers, if ad-dressed to a regular subscriber, are chargeable with a postage of onc cent each, payable either at the office of publication or the office of de-livery; but if sent to a person not a subscriber, they are considered transient papers, and as such are chargeable with one cent each if pre-paid, and with two cents if not pre-paid. None but regular subscribers to newspapers are enti-tled to the benefit of quarterly or yearly pre-payment. So the United States Attorney Gen-eral decides. this writer would have you think, except among the bankrupt proprietors themselves.

As to Irish intellect, intellect, it is true Ireland produces no more Currans and Grattans, any more than Scotland produces Wallaces and Bruces. The necessity that gave birth to this type belongs to the past. Irish genius contributes its full quota to the general indistinguishable current of British intellect. My opinion is, that Ireland never could boast in the last century a tithe of the literary and artistic talent she does now. We are told to look to the annihilation of the people of Ireland as a is, that Ireland never could boast in the last century a fithe of the literary and artistic talent she does now. We are told to look to the "annihilation of the people of Ireland as a nation." Well, so have the people of England been annihilated "as a nation," and the people of Wales, and the people of Scotland. How many "nationalities" has not the realm of France "annihilated," how many the realm of Spain? Both Italy and Germany aspire for that very "annihilation" of their multiplex in dividualities, which this writer thinks so lamentable in the case of North, South, and West Britain. The fact is, English, Welsh, Scotch, and Irish, have all been "swallowed up" in a grander and more imposing British Nationality, which may God speed! Besides, how far are we to carry the "nationality" doctrine? Are we to restore the aseven nations of the English Heptarchy, or the five nations of the English than the Eglintoun Tournament.

Again: It is said that England has ruined the West Indies. This is because she has emancipated her 800,000 slaves. Hear it, South your side. Hear it, citizens of Jamsica! Hear it, swarthy freeholders of Barbados! Clarkson, Wilberforce, Brougham, & Co., have ruined you! But, sie, it is your business to deal with

Beople's Department. WANT OF MAIL PACILITIES - POLITICAL

AFFAIRS IN OREGON.

Rogue River Valley, Oregon Tv.,

April 26, 1855.

The want of mails is a great drawback to the patriarchal sytem. But this is strange doctrine for the Tribune to hold. The free-born Briton is no slave, except by the literary metaphor of an Anglophobe. The humbug about "white slavery," that holds good against Eugland in the mouth of an Anglophobe, holds good also in the mouth of an Anglophobe, holds good also in the mouth of an Anglophobe, holds good also in the mouth of an Anglophobe, holds good also in the mouth of an Anglophobe, holds good also in the mouth of an Anglophobe, holds and the companies of Alabama against the free labor of the North, Again, sir: England has bought 15,000 Sardinians. This is not the fact. That able statesman, Count Cauvour, declared upon his irreproachable honor, to the Sardinian Lower House, that no sort of compulsion had been used by either of the Allies. The men are in Sardinian pay, and commanded by a Sardinian General. The assertion to the contrary is worthy only of an unscrupulous Anglophobe. You say, sir, England did so. Well, did the community of America? What is a crime in one is a crime in the other; we are in a like delinquency. At the same time, I am at a loss to understand why the non-rescue of Hungary from Russian bayonets should be imputed to as a a fault by the Tribune. If it is good for Moldavia, Wallachia, Serria, and Turkey Proper, to be "swallowed up," in order to undergo the experiment of the Russian industrial system, why is it not equally beneficial for Poland and Hungary? Austria is less hostile to Western, why is it not equally beneficial for Poland and Hungary? Austria is less hostile to Western, it will be a splendid step towards "the emacipation of the people of Germany, France, it will be a splendid step towards "the emacipation of the people of Germany, France, it will be a splendid step towards "the emacipation of the people of Germany, France, it will be a splendid step towards "the emacipation of the people of Germany, France, it will be a splendid step towards "the emacipation of the people of Germany, France, it will be a splendid step

ly, there are a great many Southerners, it being a mining locality; and if a man dare open his mouth in opposition to the institution, he is stigmatized as an Abolitionist.

Hon. Joseph Lane, Democratic nominee for Delegate to Congress, and ex-Governor Gaines, Whig nominee, address the people of Jackson-ville to-morrow. There is very little doubt of the election of Mr. Lane.

Jackson county is the most Southern county in Oregon, and is principally a mining county.

alliance. I am sorry for him. No reactionist on either hemisphere does like it. I say, "God

bless it; may it live a thousand years!" The reactionists of the Old World, and certain An-

glophobistic Republicans of the New World, like to see an international fend perpetuated between France and England. The British

hardly becomes an American Republican to throw this in our teeth. If the Southern slave-

of it at the time of the Koszta case, when the

demonstration?

If we then are isolated, so are you, and for

the same cause, our democratic development; it is only another reason why we should now draw closer to each other. We plain English-

in Oregon, and is principally a mining county, with abundance of arable land to raise produce

between France and England. The British people have lately shown their cosmopolitan superiority to this barbarous feeling, and this manifestation has called forth expressions of spleen and chagrin from the Anglophobes. I have no respect for the motives for these narrow sentiments, whether they are found in the breasts of most serene kinglets and bureaucrats, or the untitled sovereigns of America.

It is said the British nation has no friend in the world. If the Kings, Nobles, Pones, and to support its population. Yours, truly,
J. M. McCall. P. S. Since writing the foregoing, I have heard the above candidates, and now rather doubt the election of Gen. Lane. Gov. Gaines comes out anti-Kansas and Nebraska, and in the world. If the Kings, Nobles, Popes, and Bureaucrats, of the European continent, hate and dread us with sure and keen instinct, it favor of "Americans ruling America."
J. M. McC.

RESOLUTIONS. The first resolution is in opposition to the

of economy.

2. Resolved, That the use of alcoholic drink as a beverage is the fruitfal source of crime, &c., &c.
3. Resolved, That we are in favor of laying

throw this in our teeth. If the Southern slaveowner hates us because we are one with France
'in the desire to abolish Slavery, and the hope
of amelioration for all the countries of Eurican freeman of the North, or an avowed AntiElavery organ, to gloat with joy over this position. It is not the common habit of the patriot statesmen and orators of the United States
to inflame the zeal of citizens to fever point, by
representing America as the object of a dark
conspiracy, in which all the despots of the Old the axe at the root of the tree, and by legislative enactments prohibiting the sale and manufacture of all alcoholic drinks.

4. Resolved, That Slavery is sectional, and not national; that Congress has no power to interfere with Slavery in the States, but that it is under the control of the State Governments conspiracy, in which all the despots of the Old World stand leagued against her, (England of course at the head!) Is it not quite usual in where it exists; that the repeal of the Missou this country to exaggerate this isolation, in or-der to make a boast of it? How much we heard Compromise was designed to nationalize Slavery by extending it over the Territories; that it is violation of a solemn compact of over thirty ears' standing, of which one party had receive four great Powers protested against Captain Ingraham's act, and when England (which our ed the full benefit, and by the repealing which the other was basely defrauded. noisy Democrats insisted was at the bottom of the whole coalition) was, in point of fact, the marked exception to the all but unanimous 5. Resolved, That we are in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and opposed to the further extension of Slavery.

AN UNBROKEN BACKBONE.

Cannot true Democrats, for once, everybenefit of an entente cordiale between our two peoples will eventually be universally recognised, in spite of haughty aristorcrats on our side, and in the personal and partisan attachments, postpone the political battle for all other ends, and be ready to welcome all whom the personal and partisan attachments, postpone the political battle for all other ends, and be ready to welcome all whom the personal and partisan attachments, postpone the political battle for all other ends, and be ready to welcome all whom the personal and partisan attachments. benefit of an entente cordiale between our two
peoples will eventually be universally recognised,
in spite of haughty aristorcrats on our side, and
ignorantly-prejudiced Democrats on yours. I
am sure, sir, this writer does not express the
abiding sentiment of the intelligent Anti-Slavery
men of the Northern States; those men who last
vear so sublimely overthrew their traitorous Nemprovement in value of slave property, suffi ciently great to warrant us in neglecting, the time being, everything else, to resist it?

year so sublimely overthrew their traitorous Ne-braska Representatives, cannot be suddenly con-verted into Russophiles, and friends of the un-limited extension, by brute violence, of the Mus-covite Power. It is too absurd that the ingethe time being, everything else, to resist it?

Those who are convinced of this, should be most engaged with their best endeavors to keep this single question, until £856, not only more prominent than all others, but clear of all others. Let it be so, and we can certainly carry every State, almost every township, of the North; but there are hundreds of thousands of honest men, or of dishonest, perhaps, who are more strongly convinced of the need of a tariff, or of free trade or of the repeal of the are more strongly convinced of the need of a tariff, or of free trade, or of the repeal of the naturalization laws, or of putting down secret political societies, or of repealing liquor laws, or of passing prohibitory laws, or of some es-pecial friend of their own riding into office, than they are of the wrong and danger of Sla-

very extension.

Make the simple question of the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska act, nothing more, nothing less, and nothing else, the issue at any election, and they will all vote right. Let our Contion, and they will all vote right. Let our Conventions couple with their resolutions on this point, others on other points of the Slavery controversy, or on any other subject, and a certain proportion of them will everywhere be obliged to vote against their nominations.

There are districts in which votes can be drawn to the Republican ticket by making its

nominees represent the sentiment more generally held by a majority of this class as well as that of repeal. But it must be remembered by Conventions, that their action on any of nese minor issues, though it may be favorable Republicanism in their own districts, will be nade use of to disgust people with it in other listricts, where the contrary views of the minor

sue are most popular. SOUND SENTIMENTS.

NICHOLASVILLE, Ky., June 5, 1855. NICHOLASVILLE, KY., June 5, 1855.

After reading your articles against Know Nothingism, I determined to withdraw from the Order, and did so the first opportunity. It has been well said, that "No opinion is dangerous, where opinion is free to combat it;" and as we have a free country in theory, let us make it so in reality, by giving all men the liberty of discussing any question of politics or morals in the forum or through the press. It is a want of faith in the power of truth, or a determination not to make our conduct conform to the principles of justice and benevolence, that prevents free discussion. I have been invited several times to go north of Mason & Dixon's line, on account of my opinions of Slavery, but I do not times to go north of Mason & Dixon's line, or account of my opinions of Slavery, but I do not intend to go until it suits my convenience. The worst that men can do is, to kill the body; and I hope that I will never love life so excess ively as to be frightened out of my opinions, or love the approbation of my fellow-men so much as to be ridicaled out of them.

Yours, for Freedom.

P. S. Has "The Legal Tenure of Slavery" been published in book form? If so, please tell me where I can procure a copy.

Yours, R. P. B.

Write to the author, 48 Beekman street, New York,—Ed. Era.

DO NOT BE TROUBLED.

FINCASTLE, OHIO, June 4, 1855.

Fincastle, Ohio, June 4, 1855.

You need not trouble yourself as to the action of the Free-Soilers that have joined the "Know Nochings;" just let me assure you that they are "wide awake, and watching" the "signs" of the times. They can in no case be induced to support a Pro-Slavery man for any office; a man's precedents must be known before he can receive their support. They have resolved, and mean to carry them into execution, that Slavery is as much a cardinal principle of their platform, as is Nativism.

There seems to be every effort put forth that is possible to prevent a fusion of parties in Ohio this fall, by such papers as the Enquirer and Commercial, of Cincinnati; Statesman, of Columbus; Leader, of Cleveland; and National Era, of Washington; but notwithstanding all of their combined efforts, there will meet a Convention at Columbus on the 13th of July, which will nominate a sound and reliable State ticket, with Chase, or some man that represents his principles. As to the "Brinkerhoff ticket," that

right?
They (the Free-Soil Know Nothings, of whom They (the Free-Soil Know Nothings, or whom there are plenty) rejoice to see such men as "Pap Taylor" of the Times defeated; they have no sympathy with such time-servers as he is, and men of his ilk, that ignore the Slavery question; for Senator Wilson says, and that truthfully, that any man, or party, that tries to ignore the Slavery question, must and will die forever. The poeple of the North are fully aroused to a sense of their dauger, and are not going to be drawn into a party that does not aroused to a sense of their danger, and are not going to be drawn into a party that does not make Human Freedom the paramount issue in its platform. Dr. Bailey, I commend you for your independent position as an editor, on Know Nothingism, and all other subjects, but I think your zeal is without knowledge on the Know Nothing question. We will try and take care of ourselves. Yours for the Right, S. G.

THE WAY CLEAR FOR 1856

MOULTONBORO', N. H., June 18, 1855. MOULTONBORO', N. H., June 18, 1855.

I had intended giving up the Era when my last payment was exhausted, but it was rather too severe a trial to fulfil my intentions. I have therefore sent you the money for six months longer. Since I have learned the result at Philadelphia, I have ceased to wonder at the severity of language you have sometimes used towards the new organization, or Secret Order. But Know Nothingism in New Hampshire is not that of New York, or of the Southern States, but may be known by the fruits of last week's but may be known by the fruits of last week's legislation at Concord, in the election of John P. Hale for four years, and James Bell for six years, to the Senate of the United States. It is true Mr. Bell did help "save the Union" in 1850, but his Anti-Slavery Whig friends say he has amply atoned for this error, by the stand has now taken against the Slave Power and its Propagandism.

This triumph of Anti-Slavery principles an

entiments in New Hampshire, in my opinion ettles the question for coming time, that these principles will and must prevail here. But of this I am well satisfied—that if Anti-Slavery Whigs and Free-Soilers had not secured a majority in the Councils of the Secret Order, all which we have fought for the past ten years it New Hampshire would have been lost. The Initiation of the Order had a "Baker odor" about it, which would have surely thrown into the arms of the "Old Line" Democracy. It looks now as if the way was cleared for a Republican Movement in 1856. There is no hope, with the Know Nothings, of carrying the ree States, unless upon a platform restoring the Missouri Compromise, and opposed to the further extension of Slavery into Territories. It is hoped that the hard words and the bitterness hat has arisen between Anti-Slavery men all parties may come to an end, and that, in the great contest which is to come off in 1856, we may be all united and victorious. If we can all unite, it does look as though victory over the Slave Power must be achieved.

"So mote it be." Yours,

JAMES FRENCH. FROM MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA TY., June 11, 1855.

We have taken the preliminary step to organize a Republican party in this Territory. A Territorial Convention, for the purpose of nom-inating a candidate for delegate to Congress,

as being non-voters, and as having less propcan party; and the Times, published at the
same place, although not fully committed to
the movement, evidently sympathizes with it.
The emigration to this Territory, it is supposed,
will be very large this spring—a large proportion
of them from the Eastern and Middle States.

Among many warns exercise men who is
legal slavery in this country, and consequently Tend to become permanent residents in our Territory, we welcome none more heartily than Dr. Jewett, formerly of Massachusetts. He is extensively known as a very able Temperance lecturer. It is hoped that he will be a thorn in the sides of the rum-sellers here a class, I re-

gret to say, quite numerously represented in St. Paul, the capital of the Territory.

I see it stated, in the papers here, that Gen. Shields, indignant perhaps that the people of Illinois should prefer to be represented in the United States Senate by Judge Trumbull, rather than himself, is about to shake off the dust of his feet against them, and make his permanent

3. The cash value of farms, both in the aggregate and in the price per acre, regularly increases as we proceed from South to North and East.

4. The production of corn and wheat regularly and steadily increases, without an exception, as we proceed from South to North and East.

5. The productive industry of the people, both in the aggregate and ag individuals.

both in the aggregate and as individuals, regularly increases as we proceed from South to North and East.

6. The density of population regularly increases as we proceed from South to North and

was said to have been nominated a few weeks ago in Cincinnati by the Know Nothings, it is a hoax. Dr. Bailey, if the Know Nothings are instrumental in placing S. P. Chase in the Gubernatorial chair of Ohio, will you think it we think it is written plainly enough, and that too "in black and white," all over the face of this head acceptance.

[COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.] For the National Era. THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY. LETTER XXXIII.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

DIRECT TAXES.

To the Friends of American Liberty:

To the Friends of American Liberty:

The Constitution of the United States, in its bearings on American Slavery, ought always to be construed in the light of the ASCERTAINED FACT that American Slavery is, and always has been, ILLEGAL. The grand error of the Courts, and of the successive Federal Administrations, on all questions relating to Slavery, has been the unfounded assumption that American Slavery is legal.

has been the unfounded assumption that American Slavery is legal.

Aside from that assumption, no one would ever have imagined that the clause considered in my last Letter (concerning "persons held to service and labor in one State, under the laws thereof, and escaping to another") could refer to fugitive slaves. And the same remark may be made in respect to every part of the Constitution that has ever been construed as being favorable to Slavery. So long as the legality of Slavery is admitted, so long the Pro-Slavery construction of the clauses may appear plausiconstruction of the clauses may appear plausi-ble. But as soon as the matter-of-fact illegality of Slavery comes into remembrance, the illusion vanishes at once. Many persons, however, who see and admit the illegality of Slavery, when-ever their attention is particularly drawn to the argument, to the historical facts, or to the admissions of Southern statesmen and jurists, immediately fall back into their old habits of thinking, whenever any clause of the Constitu-tion is quoted as being in favor of Slavery, and they are ready to admit its force, which they could not do, if they only kept in mind the fact that Slavery has no legal existence.

that Slavery has no legal existence.

It is common to remark, that the Constitution is so formed, that if Slavery should be abolished, posterity would never learn from it the fact that there had ever been any Slavery in this country. And that remark confirms what I have just now been saying. Let the fact of Slavery be kept out of mind, and we should, all of us, very readily find other uses for the clauses now pressed into the service of the

I, Sec. 2, Clause 3. Now, I ask, how would this clause have been

onstrued, provided nobody had ever thought of there being any slaves in this country? What would have been understood by the phrase, "free persons?" And what by the phrase, "all other persons?"

inating a candidate for delegate to Congress, and to perfect the organization, is called, to meet at St. Paul, July 26th. County Conventions are called to meet, July 4th, to choose delegates to the first-named Convention. The Republican, published at St. Anthony, is a faithful and able exponent of the principles and aims of the Republican party.

The Minnesotian, formerly Whig, published at St. Paul, comes out in favor of the Republican at St. Paul, comes out in favor of the Republican as being non-voters, and as having less propnumerical basis of representation and taxation, as being non-voters, and as having less property; and as our fathers had always contended, in their difficulties with the mother country,

Now, since there is, in matter of fact, no persons" could, as being such, legally apply or who could legally stand in contradistinction or who could legally stand in contradistinction from "free persons," I contend that we are not at liberty to construe this clause as if there were, legally, slaves, to whom it could apply. We are shut up to the construction which applies the clause to free citizens, and to aliens as distinguished from them.

Such a construction, unlike the prevalent to the construction, and the state of the clause of the

Such a construction, unlike the prevalent one, would be in accordance with the established legal rules of interpretation to which I have so frequently referred, and particularly in my last letter. It would be "collecting the intention of the instrument from the words," in their accustomed legal acceptation, instead of forcing an unusual meaning upon them by the unwarbin intentify, is about to shake off the dust of his feet against them, and make his permanent about in Minnesota. Respectfully, yours, about it is designed the minnesota. Respectfully, yours, about it is minnesota. Respectfully, yours, and the rules which govern their increase, are what the census was instituted to ascertain. It is a little singular that in the comprehensive and compendious volume, issued by the United States Government last year, there is not statement, which each is advancing, in each of the several states Government last year, there is not statement. We observe a correspondent of the National domain, and journey it is not difficult to frame such a statement. We observe a correspondent of the National domain, and journey it wards the Your was the following results, which is minnest, and the following results, which we have a correspondent of the National domain, and journey it wards the North and East.

1. Farms regularly diminish in size and increase in number as we proceed from South to North and East.

2. The proportion of improved land steadily increases, and that of unimproved land steadily i American Slavery is legal. In one word, all the time-honored rules of legal interpretation are violated by the common exposition of this clause, and are brushed aside by the pro-slavery pretence that Slavery is an established "institution," which the Constitution of the United States was designed and established to foster and protect, at the expense of all the

other interests in the country. * If any one doubts this, let them consult Spo constitutionality of Slavery, where the subject is discussed at great length, and the fact incontroveribly prove. The work is for sale by Bela Marsh, Boston, for one do lar. No lawyer or statesman should be without it. REMAINDER OF LETTER XXXIII NEXT WEEK.

both in the aggregate and as individuals, regularly increases as we proceed from South to North and East.

6. The density of population regularly increases as we proceed from South to North and East.

7. The rate of increase of population regularly increases as we proceed from South to North and East.

8. The number of manufactories regularly increases as we proceed from South to North and East.

9. The amount of shipping regularly increases as we proceed from South to North and East.

10. The amount of capital regularly increases as we proceed from South to North and East.

11. The number of railroads regularly increases as we proceed from South to North and East.

12. The number of railroads regularly increases as we proceed from South to North and East.

13. The number of railroads regularly increases as we proceed from South to North and East.

14. The number of railroads regularly increases as we proceed from South to North and East.

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ditions and the princples of our Government.
It is hostile to the interest, the honor, and just claims of the North, the East, and the West, and cannot be accomplished without subverting the maxims of the Constitution, and relinquishing forever the glorious aims of its patriotic founders. To submit to it would be a base sur-

founders. To submit to it would be a base surrender of our rights as members of a Constitutional Republic—a confession that we are unworthy to maintain the liberties that our forefathers established.

This issue, which—unsought by us—has been forced upon us, is the great question now before the American people. Not content with the protection against foreign invasion and domestic commotions afforded by the Constitution, a claim is now advanced that Slavery shall extend itself wherever the national sway is established; that the fair form of American Freedom is indissolubly connected with the paralyzing institution of Slavery; and that the citizens of the free States are not to be admitted into of the free States are not to be admitted into the public territory unless they are accompa-nied by the whip of the overseer and the fetters

nied by the whip of the overseer and the letters of the slave.

With this issue impending, the Rupublican State Committee would urge upon their fellow-citizens to confer no political trust upon persons whose opinions on this question are not in unison with their own.

Firmness and discretion are both required at this iuncture: but if we seek to preserve the

his juncture; but if we seek to preserve the national honor unsullied, we must reject all mi-nor differences, and take care that New York shall hereafter present an unbroken front on the side of Freedom in every Department of the A Convention will be called, in the month August next, to present a State ticket, and we solicit your co-operation in selecting proper del-

egates. Yours, respectfully, J. Blunt, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. "Be Days of Drinking Wine Forgot!"

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A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of all kinds of Larg A and Small Fruits, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs Evergreens, Roses, Dallias, Climbers, Herbs, Esculen Roots, &c., &c., by Dr. J. T. WILSON, 442 East etd of Main st., Jackson, Mich.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

what I have just now been saying. Let the fact of Slavery be kept out of mind, and we should, all of us, very readily find other uses for the clauses now pressed into the service of the slaveholders.

But, since Slavery has in fact no legal existence, we are bound to construe the Constitution precisely as we should do if there never had been a slave seen or heard of in America. With these considerations, let us resume our examination of the remaining clauses that have been construed in favor of Slavery.

"Apportionment of representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."—Art, I, Sec. 2, Clause 3.

It is therefore ordered by the Court here, that the Plaintiff notify the Defendant of the pendency of this action by publishing an attested copy of this order in the National Era, a newspater published in Washington City, District of Columbia, three weeks, successively, and the last publication to be thirty days at least before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be holden at Plymouth, in the County of Plymouth aforesaid, on the second Monday or August next, or by serving the said Defendant with an attested copy of this order fourteen days at least before the first day of the term aforesaid; and that this action be continued to the said next term of this Court, and so from term to term, until notice shall be given to the said Defendant, agreeably to this order.

WM. H. WHITMAN, Clerk.

A true copy. Atlest: WM. H. WHITMAN, Clerk.

A CARD.

THE attention of the undersigned having been called to a book, just published, entitled "Cone Cut Corners," which contains injurious statements respecting the late firm of Bagglehall, Floric, & Co., to the effect that they were in the habit of imposing upon their numerous customers by selling vile manufactured liquors for pure, genuine articles, I deem it but justice to myself, as well as the friends of the late firm, to deny these charges in the most emphalic manner. No article of liquor was ever sold by Bagglehall, Floric, & Co., which was not genuine, and precisely as represented. I am aware that some calling themselves "respectable dealers" are in the habit of manufacturing spurious articles, but am proud to be able to declare that on firm of which I have ever been a member has bee guilty of such practices. Whether I shall seek legal redees against the perpetrators of this outrage, in the present unsatisfactory state of the laws, must depend on circum stances. Meanwhile, I hasten to make this public denie of the charges.

R. S. BAGGLEHALIA, (Late Bagglehall, Floric, & Co...)

442

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In disease peculiar to females our experience has been very great, and we think our success warrants as in saying that they are here cured with a RAPIDITY, even in their most aggravated forms, unsurpassed by any other mode of treatment.

The proprietor has again secured the invaluable services of Miss C. A. Greene, who takes especial charge of this department, and whose ample experience makes her peculiarly qualified to discharge its duties.

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2. The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
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The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily-written news items, crude apeculations, and flying rumors, of the daily journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look, for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events; and, as such, in addition

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prestry reserved, when a permanent care opposite to the city in the city, and are under personal materition, are charged 300 per month. Examinal Lungs, with Chart showing their condition, 36.

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TERMS O

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LEO A BOMANO

By the author of " ! bassy," " The Mark sets out o

"Not steady leaping over th whizzed past hi gutters, chimne than once, but nevertheless, wi coolness that de man who feels i is struggling. and the spot he there yawned a sage separation from the house ble. He gaspe his courage fai the fierce gusts voices. He felt distinguish not sense of imm glimpse of moor the gap betwee safety. Twice strength for a quailed. But the wind, and with above those voice ly spirit, he spre the lights dancing ning; he felt the where there were be broken alive. ful gulf lasted b were to his expe tal anguish. So that, even as his

became sensible distance; and h

if to propel him eyes were fixed. struck the stone now with a gian parapet. The ing there, he inv Bruised and gathered up his unsuccessful at firm ground. them he must es battered knees a awhile, till, reac neys, he rose to and whilst resti garret window. way towards it. lest he should h found he was s court-yard comm young girl was s at the foot of a b asleep. Mark 1 and, thrusting h firmly against forth all his stre "Not a word, you, but I must The poor girl He loosed his g

But the noise h who, half aslee screech, though eye of Mark had that it was locke noment, and l about in the day the staircase, an voice of the your of alarm. He cre ed, if set upon, t and the young other voices. To as he had leaped counter Mark on "The cordon," seizing the man nate wretch, str orcing him bod here was an oi which he could

communicated ize and pull sensitively acute, the latch. With he dashed the ground, and bour egress. They he alarm being give ner. They exten hut he leaped up them right and le he had disappear. And now to ru. as he fled, how trols, for he had n and he felt, that s escape would be through by-stree scarcely knowing he suddenly four

"Life and deat who was standin hands by thumpir he said this, he th man's hand, and address.
"Tis a napoleo "Bon! Bon!"
ing into his seat, and they dashed ded freely. They soon reac sided. He alight limped in. Befor imped in. Befor

Peace for three da The man took "Mi-lor may de God." "O mais, Mor

It is for thy si

"A quarrel, a fi killed him," answe what it is. I am I must hence with poleons. Do you "It can't be fo